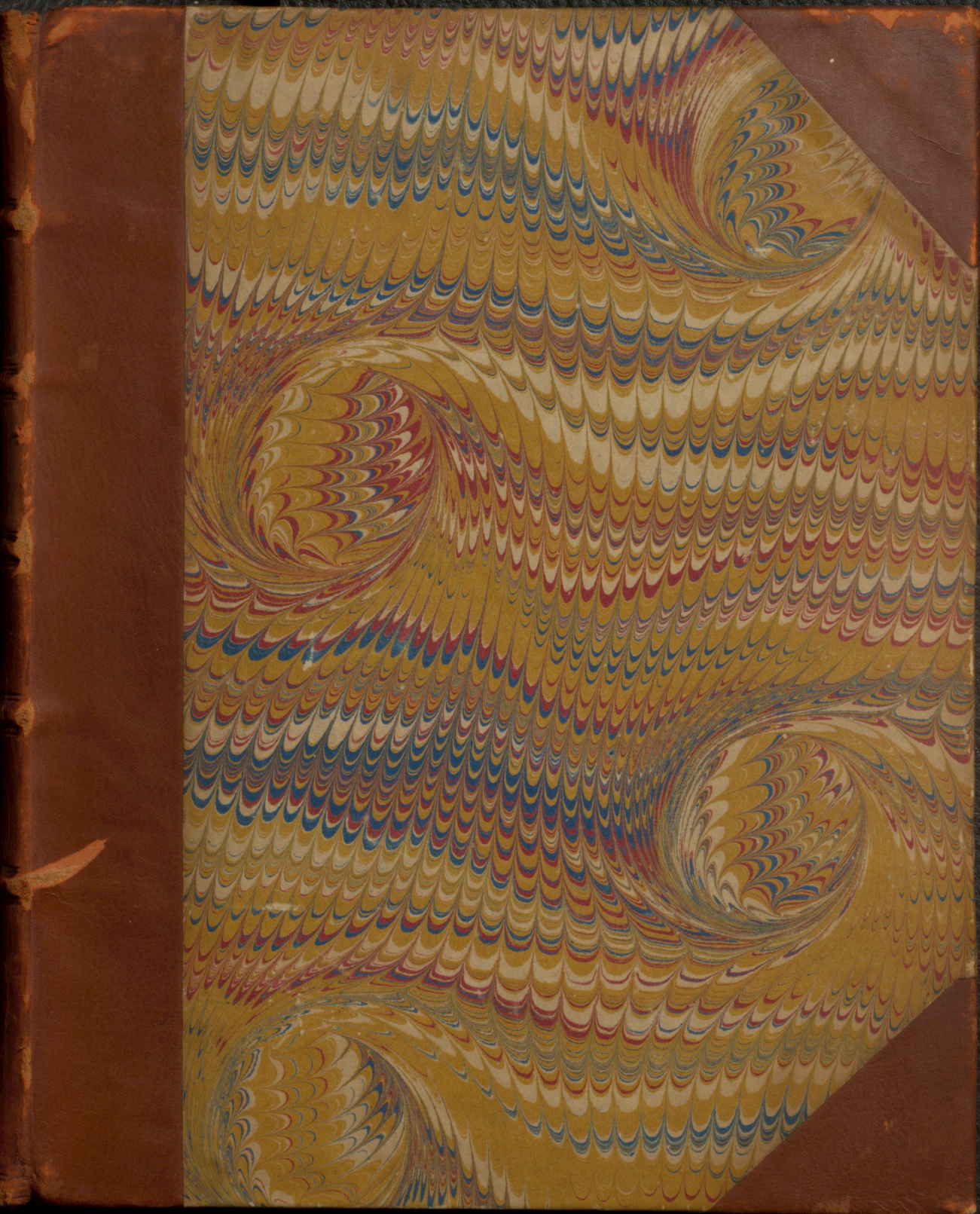






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FROM
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GREGORY (JOHN) 1724-73.

7568. In English, on paper: written in the last half of the 18th cent.: $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in., ii + 366 pages.

'Clinical Lectures By Dr. Gregory, Edin^r. An. Dom. 1771. 2.' Notes of 22 lectures, numbered consecutively but dated irregularly; six are dated between 3 May and 19 June, 1773, i.e. after Gregory's death (see below), and in two others the year has been altered (pp. 103, 176). One or two lectures are incomplete. At p. 359, index of cases.

John Gregory died suddenly on 9 Feb., 1773, and these quasi-postmortem lectures, being in the nature of clinics on 'cases admitted since our last meeting', can scarcely be those which James, then a student, delivered from his father's notes during the remainder of the session! One '1773' lecture is on a case admitted in 1771 (p. 141), and in the last (p. 356) the lecturer says, 'I have now resigned... the Clinical Ward to my... colleague Dr. Cullen who is to continue the lectures'. This, in spite of the date, must be John Gregory, who gave the clinical course alternately with Cullen from 1768. It was taken over by Andrew Duncan, sr., in 1774 and by James Gregory about two years later.

With the book-plate of P. Nimmo, M.D.

Given me by Dr. Harvey Littlejohn, of Edinburgh, from his father's library.

John Gregory is remembered now chiefly for his 'Duties' (nos. 2830-1) and as the father of James. It is interesting to compare these with Rutherford's MS. lectures (no. 7621).

[W. O.]

Clinical Lectures
By
D^r Gregory, Edin^r
An. Dom. 1771. 2. —

ii (ult.)

Gentlemen?

Before I begin my Clinical Lectures it may be proper in a preliminary Lecture, to make some Remarks upon the particular advantages that arise from an accurate attention to the History & Cure of Diseases, directed under our own Eye; & likewise to explain the Manner I propose to conduct these Lectures.

The science of Medicine is principally founded upon Facts & observation; & compiled together serve to furnish out Principles & Theories; & from these again principles of a more general Kind are deduced.

But altho' this Analytic Method is the only solid one, yet in teaching the Science, the Synthetic is more convenient.

In this way the principles of the Science are first laid down, & the Facts adduced to illustrate them. The inconvenience of this method are very considerable. The Natural propensity of the human Mind, to have every Fact accounted for, is very great that it is apt to embrace all Theories that are in any degree plausible; & that w^out reasoning the justness of the reasons employed. — And universal Experience shows that when

One

general principles have had fast hold of the Imagination, & kept hold for some time, they generally continue for life. & the facts we serve to confirm them are carefully attended to, while the opposite ones are avoided or explained away, so that instead of being corrected by age and Experience, they gain strength & become more fixed. — — — — —

The best way of preventing this is by Conjoining the Analytic & Synthetic plans. By giving Students an opportunity of being constantly conversant wth the sick. In this way they acquire habits of observation, & see the many exceptions & Limitations to wth the most general principles are subjected, & so become more diffident of them. — In this way too they discover wth Medical Disquisitions led to practical consequences & wth terminates in useless Theories. — Students who have got a Regular Education, have some peculiar advantages in attending the sick. As they should be more sensible of their own deficiencies, & be less embarrassed wth remedying them. Here they will see the Foundations of the principles they have rec^d some of w^{ch} they

they will get conformed - some the will be able to correct - others they will discover to have no foundation - & to their great surprise will find many of their disquisitions to have been utterly useless to the main ends of their profession - The preserving of Health & curing diseases! In this way too they will become familiarised to the fallies, caprice & inaccuracy of Parts & they will see how necessary it is to acquire habits of decisive & steady Conduct. In difficult & dangerous Cases, where we have only probability to direct us -

I have been always aware of the bad method of studying from Books, & the Lectures of professors. Medicine is not merely a speculative Science to be acquired by reading; It is an active & practical Art, the Exercise of w^{ch} can be acquired by long & extensive practice only: which indeed is the Case in every practical Art in Life; & the Education of them is conducted accordingly - so if a man is intended for a Sailor, & hath in consequence of his studies, Mathematics, Astronomy, Navigation &c. but never was aboard a Ship; what a sort of Figure does he make? he can talk of Mechanic Powers, can disclaim an y^e Loadstone, project the Sphere, & in short show himself Master of every

branch of his Profession, as far as Theory goes; But can he go a:
loast? Can he spare the time, or do one useful piece of Work
about the Shop? — And who would trust himself to the direction of
such a Sea Commander? — The same happens in Physic, which is
much a practical Art as the other. A Gentleman can declaim
upon the Causes of all diseases &c. but he was never convers:
ant wth the sick, he is embarrassed wth his Erudition, & per:
plexed in Cases. An Apothecaries Apprentice, would find no
difficulty. — Examining the Pulse, he dares not bleed, nei:
ther dares he give a Vomit, Lest the Patient should sink
under these Evacuations, he does not know how to a:
dapt his medicines to the Strength of the Pat: or to the vio:
lence of the Disease. — nor can he perhaps even distinguish
between Sweet & Sour Taste. And yet I suppose him
instructed in all that Books can teach him — But if
in the Course of his Educatⁿ he has been only attentive
to logical disquisitions, his Situation is still worse
& his patients are in a deplorable Condition indeed.
Yet altho this is highly proper considered in itself the
Advantages of doing it wth a Physician of Experience
are obvious. — Without such an Assistance the

5
A young Stud^t is confounded wth a Number of Facts —
He does not know w^{ch} of them are of Importance, & may ne-
glect those on which y^e fate of the Pat^t: depends — He sees
Medic^s prescribed, but does not know wth what View, Nor
is he able to distinguish between their Effects & the Effects
of Nature, & he can have no Rule by w^{ch} he may ar-
range his Experim^{ts} & Observat^{ns}, & facts w^{ch} lead to no
principle are alleg^d useless. — But in this Way the Facts
are pointed out to the Student, by the Physician; y^e Cir-
cumstances best worthy his notice are chiefly attended
to. He arranges these Circumstances, & endeavours
to acc^t for the Phenomena, & explains the reasons
of his Inaduse —

But I shall point out more particular ad-
vantages, arising from the Knowledge got by perso-
nal observation & ocular Evidence, above what
are drawn from the description of other people. —

1st Whatever we see impresses our mind more & is longer
remembered. —

2^d There are Symp^{ts} & appearances of Diseases, w^{ch} it
is impossible to describe in Language & this is owing
partly to the poverty of Language itself. Hence y^e great

6
diversity of Opinions on the Pulse particularly with reg:
to forming Prognosis from it. Thus a particular
Author () hath wrote a Book upon this Subject
& Physicians in our Parts of Europe have been able to
make nothing of, & he hath not been able to describe
its differences, so as to turn out to any Acc^t. besides
such observations as no hold so much here as in war:
mer Countries, where everything Relating to the pulse
is more remarkable & of greater Importance. — There
are certain appearances in Countenances, w^e we rea:
dily know, but can't describe, thus there is a Scro:
phulous Look, a look of a disordered Imagination.
By w^e we are able to pronounce that a person is
becoming delirious, sometime before any off proof
of it appears. —

There are many Circumstances w^{ch} Reg^d to the Voice
the Change of it, w^e can only be learned by experi:
ence & in the course of a Disease, the Patients Coun:
tenance will Change, & it is uncommon for a per:
son to die till there occurs a Change of the Look. —
It is still less possible to describe Smells, there is
the Smell the Echia, the Sonae &c a peculiar

7 Smell that attends a Miliary Fever; & in many of Disorders. there are certain peculiar Smells, we cannot be described. Thus too of appearance of the Urine, the different appearances of Purulent Matter &c. are equally incapable of exact Descriptions. —

3: Diseases are described in books as existing by themselves & not complicated, but in real fact diseases are found complicated in Endless Varieties, & this is the first Embarrassment a Young Physician meets wth in his practice & particular Symp^{ts} in a disease will often counter-indicate any Indication y^t arises from any of Symp^{ts}. — Thus in Violent Asthmatic Fits w^e recur twice a day wth great Violence, the Pat: would be suffocated without V.S. I have known some who have been bled twice a day for a considerable time, here the Weakness of the Pat: must be attended to: & it often evidently contraindicates this Evacuation yet the Violence of the Symp^{ts} make it necessary after every other Remedy has been tried in vain. Thus too V.S. is often indicated in Inflamm^y Disorders affecting people with great Debility of Nervous System; w^e increases this Debility, never theless we are obliged to bleed them tho: it must impair their Constitution. — There is a Remarkable Instance

Instance w^{ch} regard to this in the intermitting Fever, w^{ch} oc-
 curs in Warm Countries — These Physicians brought up
 in Europe were backward in giving the Cort. Peruv. the
 Intermittion had not continued for some time, & did
 not give it till the fever had drawn on to too great a length,
 & a great many of the Pat^{ts} sunk under y^e Disease. —
 For the Interm^t Fevers in this Country are not attended wth
 Danger, the Case is very different in Warmer Climates, where
 they must catch the 1st or 2^d Intermittion, for after y^e there
 is only a Remission & the opportunity is lost, & y^e disease
 degenerates into a putrid Fever of the worst kind. So with regard
 to the particular Situation of a Pat^t's Stomach. In this Coun-
 try it may be in such a Situation as would contraindicate
 y^e Bark. But there it is necessary to throw it on without y^e
 least regard to Intermittion, or Remission, or to any
 disorder of y^e Stomach. — I shall only mention another
 Instance — Contra Inductⁿ in Cases of Pleuritis, where often
 along wth a Violent pain in the Side, there is an exceeding
 Violent Cough, in consequence w^{ch} In order to avoid
 the Pain of Pa. It does not make a full Inspiration —
 is kept from Sleep, & y^e very Circulation is pre:

9
acted, we increase the Disease. Now the Patient is sup-
posed to be often bled, w^out Relief, & have been
bled, & see the o^y usual Remedies tried. — & there
is a general prejudice ag^t Use of Opium in this
Disease, yet here we are to choose the least of two
Evils, & not to allow the patient to suffer, when by
the Exhibition of Opium we can quite theoughly
relieve the pain, & procure several hours of refreshing
Sleep, w^out regard to the General Prejudice, it would
be proper to give the Pat. Opium, in such a dose
it were easy to multiply many Examples of this
Kind, w^o respect to w^o no general Rules can
direct our Conduct.

1st Histories w^o respect to diseases are very Imperfect,
both w^o respect to the Symp^t & Causes, & also in re-
gard to y^e Med^o. Now in general in these writers we
give an account of particular remedies. there is a great
deficiency in relating all the different Remedies em-
ployed, & particularly in their not mentioning the Dose. Thus
with Regard to Dr Storke's Cases in the Diseases for which he

10
gave the Hemlock. These Pat: were kept in an Hospital under
his own Eye, & w^out the least deviation from y^e Regimen he ordered
& perhaps in many Cases the Cures may have been rather y^e
Effect of the Regimen than of the Hemlock.

5th. Many of the medicinal Facts, given us by authors are fallacious,
& it is really impossible to know whether the observation is true,
or not. And this is the Case in the Works of our most eminent Di:
stons, as of D: Stahl, Hoffmann, & Boerhaave, for altho:
these gentlemen were men of such Reputation & Veracity
16 yet having Numerous Scholars whenever these met wth any
observation y^t: agreed wth their Masters Theory or favourite Med:
they would be ready to communicate it, but would not be so
forward in producing observations wth shad^d of contrary
some know y^t: Mr. Boyle was very credulous, & easily
imposed upon. Thus in Hoffmann we find y^e highest Imos:
mums bestowed on Medicines administered in a few
grs wth we know may be added in a much greater
quantity, or even as a part of common food, without producing
any sensible Effects at all. This for the same reason that
Cruud never have the smallest regard to the extraordinary
Effects of Medicines kept a secret in particular families
Because as these are generally dispensed to poor people.
& whenever the Pat: recovers it is ascribed to the Med:

But when it does not succeed, their Information is not so explicit, or is having failed is imputed to something else. —
Vanity is another source of false facts, In some medical Societies, none can be admitted, till they have communicated a Number of Cases, that have fallen under their own Observation, w^{ch} is laying them under a very strong Temptation, so in one of their publications, I apprehend a great Number of their Observations owe their Foundation to this Circumstance. — Interest too is another motive w^{ch} hath procured a N^o. of false facts, w^{ch} is the Case w^{ch} regard to all Quack Medicines so that wthout our own personal Observation no regard can be had to them. — A particular Attachment N^o. 2.
ment too that mankind have to what is new, makes people represent Facts in their Writings otherwise than they really are. As a Love of the Marvellous proves a Source of the false Facts, thus in y^e Old Med^l. Writers w^e have acct^s of Cures performed by Charms, y^e Royal Touch &c. & there we have no doubt but, that there were Effects Produced but they were entirely from the force of Imagination upon the person on whom they were applied. — Now these false facts arising from the Services I have mentioned must greatly perplex y^e young Student.

whereas what a person learns from his own Experience & observation, is not attended wth these difficulties & doubts. 'Tis Natural for Gentlemen to attend to Cases that are extraordinary, yet these are the least deserving of Attention, the diseases you have most need of; being acquainted wth are these that most frequently occur. But suppose a Case should be different from any Case, that ever happened before, it can only gratify your Curiosity, for the probability is that it will never happen again. - I

shall mention here the Circumstances, to be particularly attended to in drawing up any Part^r Case. - These are wth regard to the Symp^ts of Diseases. - The state of the Pulse, Respiration, Appetite, Sleep, the Secretions particularly the Urine, the Stools & Sweat. - The State of the Skin whether parched or dry, or if that soft Unctions feel wth hath in a sound State. - & wth regard to Womens Comp^ts the Course of the Menses, whether regular or not, & if they flow an usual quantity or not, whether they are subject to the Fluor Albus &c. Now regard to the strength of the Patient, the appearance of the Countenance, & the State of the Senses both external & internal &c. -

In examining all Pat^s the Pat^t ought to be allowed to tell the case first himself. For if you allow him to describe his own case, he will naturally dwell upon these Circumstances to give him most distress, whereas if you do not do that, you may possibly omit enquiring into some of the leading Sympt^s. It is not necessary to note down every particular Sympt^t. but no general Rule can be laid down w^t respect to this, every Physicians experience can alone determine him. Whenever there is any thing uncommon in a disease, I shall endeavour to trace it in Sauvage, but more particularly in Dr. Cullen's Synopsis, but I shall never show any great anxiety in fixing the Name, that being one of the most trifling things in Physic: It is natural for people to desire to know what is the Name of y^e Disease — But it is for this reason that they apprehend there is a connection between y^e Name, y^e Cause, & Method of Cure, but if people were to be acquainted w^t the principles the Names are annexed. That it is not from a knowledge of the Cause: that y^e Description consists only in the numeration of 2, 3, or 4 of the principal Sympt^s — they would be less anxious.

ous, about the Name, We need to know the Cause, w^t a
 View to remove it. But in respect to the Name. the Pat.
 may labour under some complicated Disorder w^e you
 call by several Names, so the only point in the Investi-
 gation is for such a Cause as we have in our power
 to remove.

You shall be particularly acquainted w^t the
 Pathologic & Diagnostic Symp^t: w^e are of Symp^t: w^e
 require the most particular Attention, for it is a mat-
 ter of the utmost Consequence to know the Circumstances
 that distinguish one disease from another. — After this
 I shall mention all the antecedent Causes, Ex: Grates
 from the Climate, as in a person labouring under a
 Quartan, to enquire where he had got that for an
 Intermitting Quartan, will not occur in Scotland
 once in 20 Years, & so it would be truly a wonder
 to find one produced here. — After the antecedent I
 shall mention the occasional Causes, w^e are Errors
 in the Art. Naturals, as Diet, Exposure to Cold, &
 Contagion &c. Next I shall consider the Pro^g: of
 the Disease, & endeavour to discover what is

15
really vitiated in ^{the} Body, itself, whether there was
a local affection of any of the Solids: Whether any Inflamm:
Congestion, Effusion &c, or whether only a ~~more~~ par-
ticular morbid affection of the N. S. I shall endeavour
to explain of different Symp^s: of the Diseases as they
occur here, I may be extremely different w^{re} regard
to the present Cause. — There are many Symp^s:
too for w^{ch} no plausible acc^t: can be made, In
such Cases I shall own my Ignorance of the matter
as I think it much better to acknowledge when we
can't acc^t: for Symp^s: than to amuse Ourselves wth
uncertain Theories respecting them. — Next I
shall consider the particular prognostic of ^{the}
Event, from the present appearance, & lay down
the Indications of Cure w^{ch} are taken from the
Present Cause, & the Violence of the present Symp^s: —
And sometimes my Indications of Cure will
arise only from more Experience of the good & bad Effects of
the Remedies. — and Circumstances that are nearly
similar, then w^{ch} Reg^d: to ^{the} Exhibition of the Cort:
Peruv: in Intermitting Fevers, I give it from my

constant observation of its good Effects, while I acknowledge myself Ignorant of the Cause of that Disease & of manner of its operation, of its Cont. in it: so I give it simply from Experience; At the same time it is a most desirable thing to attend to such a Knowledge, & it is of consequence to endeavour to Investigate the Manner of the operation of the Med: employed. —

Thus w: regard to Bark, it generally causes an Intermission, but there are Cases perhaps where it cannot be had or it may be disagreeable to the Stomach, if taken in Substance, & perhaps no off: preparation of it can be depended upon. — And even w: Operates it often produces a Diarrhea, so it comes to be of consequence to enquire into its Nature & properties; & so to endeavour to find out whether or not some off: Remedy may not be discovered, to w: you may have Recourse in these Cases. — Here then we ask first what are its sensible qualities? I find it is a Bitter & Astring: Medicine, this leads me to enquire whether its Effects owing to its being bitter or Astringent? The fact is other

17
other bitters have cured an Intermittent, & that even when
Bark has failed, & I find this to be a fact also wth regard
to astringents; So I combine Bitters & Astring^{ts} together
many of w^{ch} often succeed ^{very} well, yet none of them have
the same success wth Bark, so its Efficacy must de-
pend upon some particular Modification of bit-
ter & Astringent, or perhaps upon something else
of w^{ch} I am ignorant. - Now the cold Fit of an Ague
there is a Spasmodic Affection on the extreme veso-
sels. & I find the Bark to be an Antispasmodic, not so
much in removing Spasm, as in preventing it
so I enquire whether its Effect is owing to its Antispas-
modical quality? In conseq^{ce} of this I try our antispas-
modics. & find that if fit of an Interm^{it} Fever is pre-
vented by giving small Doses of Emetics before
it fits to excite Nausea, or by taking a Vom^{it} be-
fore the Fit. - In short if any thing we raise a very
Violent Commotion in the System, as if putting it
in a warm Bath &c & sometimes the exhibition of
an Opule has always the Effect of shortening
the Fits, if not to prevent it. Hence the Advantage of know-
ing

ing the real Effects a medicine produces in order to discover its *modus Operandi* in y^d System. — At every meeting I shall begin w^t giving an Acc^t. of all y^d pat^t. w^t out entering particularly into their Comp^l. & tell you what I take their disease to be: & also give you a general Acc^t. of y^d Plan I am to follow in respect to them, reserving y^d full Consideration of y^d Case, till it comes to be considered at Length in its Turn. — — —

Lecture II.

I mentioned at our last Lecture the method I proposed to explain the Cases in the Clinical Method, & the Investigation of the Prov^d. Cause was what I last mentioned. It very frequently happens that we are not able to explain y^d full Prov^d. Cause of the disease; & sometimes our Conjectures are of such a kind, & whether true or false, they have no Influence in the Method of Cure. — We shall therefore especially seek for such Causes as can assist us in treating y^d Patient in a proper Manner. There are many Sym^{ps}. w^e we can ~~not~~ mitigate, w^e we do not know how they were brought on, as the Extreme Debility & Fever &c. Yet we can do somewhat

to carry them off more or less, & this what a Physician in practice is chiefly concerned with: — Every Circumstance of ^{the} points out what is to be done to the patient, in order to remove y^e Disease radically, or to mitigate it as far as to furnish an Indication of Cure. —

These are drawn from the Prox^{te} Cause of the Disease, & likewise from a knowledge of the occasional Cause, they are often drawn from observing y^e Procedure of Nature in the Cure of the disease, w^{ch} frequently directs us in our effects to relieve y^e Patient. Sometimes we take our indications from certain Instincts or Appetites, & for my own part, whenever a patient takes a craving for any particular thing, I consider it as an Indication of Nature, pointing out y^e propriety of that thing & it is not once in 500 times, that he is hurt in such a case, providing it is given wth Moderation, & this too is among the first Symp^{ts} of returning health.

When we are totally Ignorant of the Prox^{te} Cause &c we must treat y^e Disease from what we have known to have been of service, & here when it is not

20
in our power to Cure it radically, we can at least mitigate the severity of y^e Symp^t. — Frequently the disease is in that situation, that there is not one Circumstance in the pat^t. Case that points out one measure for his Relief, & in such a case y^e Physician ought not to be too busy, unless y^e Symp^t. are very urgent, 'Till we see some Indication y^e points out y^e Way we should walk. With regard to y^e Remedies I shall order I shall always refer to what my Indications Arise from, & the Remedies shall be prescribed in consequence of these Indicat^{ns}. The Effects of these I shall endeavour to distinguish from what are y^e Natural Effects of the disease, & w^h would have taken place altho' no such Remedy had been given. And I shall not only trace the Effects but enquire into y^e manner in w^h it is produced. But tho' the Effect may be certain, the way how it is procured may frequently be obscure. I shall in general observe the greatest simplicity of prescription, & shall use but few Med^s. & there but very Simple ones. No two Drugs ought

to be mixed together unless a Physician can give a reason why he gives two: Thus in prescribing Bitters if the Intention is merely to prescribe a Bitter, & if there is no bitter better than another: why not that which is the best? And if an Addition is to be made we ought to give the Reasons for it: Thus in prescribing Bitters there is a real Reason for making an Addition, for of themselves they are disagreeable, & an agreeable Anromatic makes them sit easy upon the Stomach, & not to hurt it so much, but of adding Bitter to Bitter is an absurd practice. In short if reason of not prescribing one single Drug, ought to be to prevent some of its bad Effects, as its exciting Nausea, griping of the Bowels. The making a Medicine as agreeable wth respect to its smell & Taste, as it is possible to do wthout hurting its quality; Ex: Gratia solution of Tart: Emul. many have nauseated, in y^e Way its made up, who have had no objection to it given in Water, for it hath no smell, nor any sensible Taste, for its only gently Acid, is dissolved wth plain Water, or wth a little Infⁿ of Lim^e: or Lixⁿ.

Flower, It is sufficiently agreeable: Whereas any of distilled Waters w^{ch} it is frequently given ^{and} to many People very disagreeable. This Illigance to be particularly to be observed in giving Medi^c to Young Children.

I shall Endeavour to give every Medicine a fair Trial, & shall mention every Prescription, & the Reasons for w^{ch} I prescribed it, it is proper to follow if Common practice w^{ch} is most successful. — The Idea w^{ch} some have an Hospital, as a proper place to try Experiments is not to be approved of, Justice & Humanity forbid this, I am not intitled to sport wth any Persons Life, & should never order any thing w^{ch} I would not take myself, were I in of like Circumstances, w^{ch} is of great Loss of Morality, to do unto oth^{rs} as we would be done by, but if the general Method to Treatment does not answer I am then at liberty to try any. There have however Expt^s

+ Expt^s made wth Regard to the Inoculation of the small Pox; w^{ch} I would not have been at Freedom to make, as of taking matter from those of a confluent Kind, here I might ask? Would y^e Person have done this to his own Child? The Fact turns out that it is not of much Consequence

23 what the Nature of the Variolous Matter is, but if we can
have good Matter from a healthy Child, to take it from
any other is a wanton Expt. — I think that no persons
I think of no persons life ought to be so absolutely de-
spaired of as to prevent us from trying some Remedies?
We can at least palliate the Violence of some particular
Symptom, & it is no small nor disagreeable part of
a Physicians Business to smoothe the Avenues of Death.
When any of y^r Patients shall die if leave is given to
open the Body, I shall give an acct. of the appearance
& point out what I apprehend was y^r original Cause
of y^r Disease, & what was perhaps merely a consequence
of it. —

I shall endeavour to give as many Acute Cases as pos-
sible. — In one Respect we can do more in Chronic Cases,
when there is more time & Room left for Art: yet in an
Hospital, such Cases are excluded from the principal
Remedies, such as Free air, in y^e Country, Exercise
Change of Climate, & a particular Regimen suited to
every Pat^t Complaint. I frequently order a Park &
particular Diet, but the Situation of an Hospital does

2^d not admitt of ~~this~~ in general: as we must give one Diet to the most of the Pat! But these disadvantages have no place in acute Diseases, for here if Pat. takes little Food, & what he takes can bear the symptoms of his Disease. I shall now give you an Acc^t of 8 Patients that have been receiv^d into y^e Ward, & here I propose to mention in general, what I take their diseases to be, & the Manner of their Treatment, but y^e particular Consideration of their Cases is reserved to a future Discussion.

1.st Mary Guthrie is labouring under an Ascites, for there is an evident Fluctuation in y^e Belly, her Legs are swelled & extremely Hard. — I propose to remove this by a pretty frequent Repetition of Purgatives, & to increase y^e Quantity of Urine, w^{ch} is extremely scarce by Diuretics there is a very considerable quickness in her Pulse. — So warm Diuretics would be improper. — I make no doubt but the R^{ex}ymel Colchicum will have an excellent Effect, I propose to increase it till it sickens her or proves purgative. As there is a considerable Tightness

25
in her hams, I have ordered these to be rubbed wth Ol. Camph.
& covered wth Flannel, chiefly to enable her to stir about -
And with a View to abate the thirst & prevent her drinking
I propose to give her Tamarinds. —

2. Elizabeth Campbell, Has got Oedematous

Swellings in her Legs & one Arm. — Some days before
she had an Orysipalous, w^{ch} was gone off before
I saw her, when she came in she said she was regular,
but in fact her Menoes have been obstructed these
10 Weeks. — I imagine these Sympt^{ts} will be soon
removed by two or three doses of Physic. I can
say little about y^e Obstruct^{ed} Menstruum, as I know
little of the Cause. —

3. Isabel Moore, Complains of Cough, difficulty
of breathing, pain of y^e Breast, & gross Expector^{ed} sputa
& Hot feet wth a quick Pulse, the Menoes obstructed &c
We look upon these Symptoms as threatening much
a Phtisis Pulmonalis, there is an increased deter-
mination of Blood to y^e breast. threatening obstructi-
on. — & Tubercles may perhaps be already found
to take off y^e Determination to the Lungs, & increas-

the determination to of Skin; I ordered emetic V. S. vomits
(w^{ch} I do consider as of best Pectoral) & successive Blisters.
To mitigate the Cough I have ordered of Solut: Gum: Arabi:
at Supr: Lin: & to the Pectoral Mixture a little of the Sy: Sc:
: lib: is added & as the Cough is violent at Night I have
ordered an Anodyne draught. She is to be put on a ve-
getable Diet, for a Milk & Veget: Diet is particularly man-
ageable for all persons in a Phthisis.

4. *Marg: Campbell* hath a Headach, Thirst,
Sickness &c She had lately a severe pain in her side w^{ch}
was removed by V. S. - Her Menaces are obstructed, her
pulses is becoming quicker, at present 156 (Complain:
of Thirst, I have ordered her to be bled, there is a good
deal of appearance of one of our Fevers. With
a View to remove of Headach, & Sickness, she has had
repeated Vomits. - And I propose to keep her belly
open, & to put her upon a low cooling Diet.

5. *Isabel Smith* hath also a Headach, Her great

Complaints are Headach, Vertigo, & a great Degree of Super
her pulse would never bear N.S. but is soft & feeble. She hath
got the Sep. T. Emul: repeatedly & hath been fomented every
Night, her mouth is much affected & her Throat sore. I have
ordered it to be rubbed wth Vit. Udal: & Bladders to be applied.

Elizabeth Fraser Her complaints are now a slow
Fever. She has complaints of her Breasts & great Cough &c
& was in an exceeding bad way, & formed a very unfavour-
able Prognosis wth regard to her, but she is now consi-
derably better, & is treated in y^e way I would treat all
these Fevers viz by repeated small Doses of T. Cor
James's Powder, Fomentations, & occasional Blesters,
whether she had been accustomed to Drink Liquors I
cannot tell, as she cannot speak English, but she hath
a great passion for small Beer & Spirits, the small
Beer I have allowed her, as also a half Pint of Port Wine
diluted wth Water in y^e Day.

Catharine Begbie, is affected wth a violent
disorder of her Head, Vertigo &c The Vertigo is y^e

principle Symptom, there were evident Marks of Stomach being affected, yet there is also some topical Affection of Head. I have ordered both a topical & general Bleeding: But if Vessels still continue. There is a remarkable depression of Spirits. Her skin is pretty Warm, so I have ordered her of Mux: Nitro. The disease at present is a Slow Fever. —

Elizabeth Hutton, a profusum Menstruum to be treated by Tonics: and gently Astringent Medicines, & to give ~~an~~ occasionally an Anodyne Draught to procure Sleep, & also an acct. of Opium being a powerful Medicine to check the Violence of such Hemorrhages, I have ordered her to keep a Recumbent Posture, low diet & an entire abstinence from Animal Food. —

David Rutherford. The small Pox he has a great Load of them, but they are distant upon his Face, & the danger depends on the Quantity upon Face entirely. Two days ago he was disposed to be much delirious, but this is gone off. if Symp^t: are mild at present; only there is a remarkable Slowness in the Pulse. Heat in Skin & of face if our Febrile Symp^t: are more remarkable if what I remember to have seen them.

29 There have been no Indications, w^{ch} agree w^e must run the
Course, & we cannot propose to put a stop to it by any
Remedy whatever, & there was no Symp^t. to be palliated,
only to keep y^e belly open, & to keep him upon an easy
Milk Diet, & if possible to give an Anodyne draught at night.

Alex^r. Lawson has the Jaundice, I propose to try
the effects of a Remedy w^{ch} I have seen ans^r. in this disease
when occasioned in old people from Schirrhus, about y^e
Ductus Communis, preventing y^e free Ingress of y^e bile
into y^e Duodenum. Viz. Mercury joined wth Squills
& a small Quantity of Aloes, to keep the Belly open, &
have ordered the Aqua Calcis, w^{ch} I have found effectual
in preventing the generation of y^e very copious Phlegm,
w^{ch} is so copious in this disease, at y^e same time I pro-
pose to give him occasional^y Mercurials; There is an ap-
pearance as if y^e disease was going off.

Will^m Ritchie, Has Oedematous Swellings
of the Legs, Cough, & Dyspnea: This man's case is attended
wth ~~Danger~~ Danger, from y^e Swelling of the Legs we have
reason to suspect that, there may be a collection of Water

30
in the Chest: & there is evidently an increased determination
of Blood to y^e Breast: & extension in y^e Place. I have given
him gentle Vomits, w^{ch} I consider as y^e best Pectorals.
I have ordered a Blister to his Back, & to leave some of y^e
blistered part open, in order to keep up a constant drain.
I have put him upon a Milk & Vegetable Diet:
She takes the Infus: Linzi, I intend also to order him
a Quill Measure.

Neil McMan is affected wth a slow Rheu-
matism: — This is commonly a very obstinate dis-
ease in people of his Time of Life: He hath got y^e
Pulv. Dover wth very good Effect, but this is only Tem-
porary, for the Pains always recur, I tryed him wth
an Antimonial, but it sickened him w^{ch} I have, so I
have ordered him 1st. y^e. Calomel, I have ordered a
Blister, on acc^t. of a difficulty of Breathing, w^{ch} kept
him from Sleep.

John Brooks came in for a severe Fever but by
the use of the S. Emol. he is getting well again, & is
getting up; there is an Eruptive Eruption ap-
pearing upon his arm.

Colin Linx. His complaints are gravelish
 there is no particular sympt: of a Stone, being in y^e Bladder
 but I intend to have him sounded, I mean to make use
 of Lime & Chitties Drops, I have ordered him also, the
 Uter Uteri to y^e Quantity of a Dram. I have not expect^d
 from Chitties Drops in y^e Case of a Conferred Stone;
 but where there is only Gravel or Sand It is of y^e greatest
 Service.

I propose to go distinctly over each of their Cases by them
 selves, & as we have 3 or 4 Cases of Nervous Fevers, I mean to
 treat of them first. — But first of all I must make a few
 observations in respect to fevers & notice a few general
 distinctions among them. — — —

1st To distinguish betwixt y^e diff: kinds of Cont^d Fevers
 not attended wth particular Inflammation or Eruption.
 The most useful is this distinction into Inflammatory,
 Putrid & Nervous. It is a very necessary distinction this,
 because y^e method of treating them is essentially dif-
 ferent. There are certain sympt: w^{ch} pretty occasionally
 attend every Cont^d Fever. While others again are par-
 ticularly connected wth one or oth of the Species. The
 sympt: en general attending Cont^d Fevers, are debility
 not only of the Limbs, but a general depression of

H. power & animal faculties. along wth this are a frequency
 of the pulse more or less, & increased Heat, but altho these
 Symp^s are the most general, there are particular cases
 N^o 1 where none of them take place, yet none would scruple
 to say if person was in a fever. Thus a person in an
 Inflammatory Fever is delirious, he shows a greater
 degree of Muscular Strength than when in Health.
 The pulse is not at all quickened beyond what is na-
 tural: & Heat is below of Standard. — This is a
 Combination of Symp^s taken togth & characterises
 a Fever so I shall mention these Symp^s w^{ch} obtain
 here besides what I have already taken Notice of
 Anxiety or a particular uneasy Sensation wth the
 Patient refers to y^e Region of the Stomach. Some
 degree of pain in y^e Head or Back. In the beginning
 of this Fever this is almost constantly y^e case.
 & what is extremely general a Rigor in y^e Be-
 ginning. — This however is sometimes a
 wanting, & it bears no proportion to y^e Violence
 of the Fever: for when the Rigor has been con-
 siderable the Fever may be Violent, but more
 or less of it is one of y^e most general Attendants of
 Fever.

33 More or less of Vertigo, general lassitude, total Want of appetite, Inclination to Vomits, want of Sleep & if Sleep not refreshing, a disposition to an Evening Paroxysm: & an increased frequency of Pulse towards Night. — This fever is attended wth a great degree of Heat, the pulse is full & Hard, altho^{ugh} some times it is neither, but even in this case it is not feeble.

For upon pressing the artery wth two fingers, it does not make it vanish, & so many bear it. But one can best judge of this from a combination of our Symp^{ts}: & from attending to it Strength of the Pat^{ient}. If y^{ou} favour me I would have no scruple to take some blood, & in this case if Pulse is almost always raised upon N. S. & becomes fuller & harder than it was before. The common attendants too of Inflammation, & Fevers are great Thirst & Dryness of y^e Tongue, the face is flushed, the Urine is high Coloured, the skin from y^e Beginning is very parched & Dry, along wth great Heat, y^e Blood generally thickening exhibits more or less of y^e Rasse^d Coat, but this rather more evident upon y^e second Aboding: The symptoms are commonly violent from y^e Beginning, & if fever very frequently goes off in 7 Days, it seldom lasts 14 Days & is generally attended wth Marks of Topical Inflamm^{ation}: among the principle Circumstances w^{ch} Distinguish this Fever we must take in the antecedent Causes; Young people

34
in the flower of their age, are most subject to it. - With regard to
all fevers it may be observed if Infants & very old people
are very little subject to them people of a languid Temper-
ament who have a lenity of Fibres wth rich Blood &
a great deal of red particles, are most subject to them;
It occurs most frequently in the Spring season & in cold
Climates, the Occasional Causes are catching of Cold, ex-
posure to Cold, great irregularity in Diet, especially
hard drinking, & violent Exercise at the same time. -
Very full Living, & little Exercise likewise bring it
on. - These taken all together Characterize Inflam^y
Fever. -

Lecture 3.^d

As we have many Pat^{ts} labouring under a Slow Fever, &
will probably soon have more. I was proposing to give you
a description of it, & then to go over the Cases of the severest
Patients distinctly by themselves. - In order to this
I thought it necessary to mention, the more general
Distinctions of the const Fever. And at our last meeting
I mentioned the Symp^{ts} of the Inflam^y Fever wthout
Topical Inflammation, wth its predisponent & ante-
cedent Causes & would further observe wth regard to
do

its management. It is very different from the management of others, as it bears large & V. & that frequently repeated, & in it we can carry the Antiphlogestic Regimen to its full Length. The nervous Fever again appears to be very much a modern Disease. & I know no Author that describes it as it appears to us, before Dr Gulchrist of Dumfries in his Medicine Essays of this place, & since his Time Dr. Huaham & hath described it disease very accurately. The Symp^t: begin here very mild, & the patient for some time goes about for 8 or 10 Days not well, he is affected wth a kind of languor & general Debility, his mind is much affected, & oppressed, & there is a very remarkable feebleness of his Spirits, & a kind of Confusion in his Head: & at the same time if there appears to be an incident depression of the nervous Power, there is a remarkable degree of debility, of it of it N. & S. that commonly attends people in this disease. So that like Hysterical people, the very falling of a Key or of like puts them in a prodigious flutter. It is not attended wth any considerable degree of Rigor, at it beginning only a little chillness, wth is not succeeded wth Heat & of a Febrile Symp^t: in this way the patient continues for perhaps 10 or 12 Days, the Symp^t: however gradually turning worse, but there is no great heat & little alteration wth regard to it Pulse: The Tongue is moist.

there is no thirst Urine is little altered, & skin is not remarkably different. I have seen it so far from being dried, that it hath been as soft as in its Natural State, & there was a Universal Relaxation over the whole skin, so that the Patient is constantly dissolved into Sweats. but this State does not commonly continue long. These sweats go off again without giving the Patient any Relief: & then the skin acquires that parched Feel it hath in Typhoid Fevers, by degrees the Tongue becomes hard, & there is a Total Stop of Secretion of Saliva, the Conspersion in the Head increases to a kind of Mupor, so that they commonly pass their Urine & Stools Involuntarily & a degree of delirium, but this is not so violent as in inflammatory Fevers. it is in general a kind of Mupor where the Patient is sullen & silent, or else muttering to himself. The Belly sometimes Bored, sometimes a disposition to Diarrhoea. — All kind of evacuations increase & Violence of the Sympt. The Blood in the Beginning and afterwards thro' the course of the Disease, in general appears of the Natural Consistence, but sometimes it is found rather of a coarser Texture than ordinary. — I have never found this Fever gone off by a Regular Crisis like the Inflammy: nor upon critical Days more than any other

I think it would take a^d greatest stretch of Imagination
to find any such days here, it sometimes runs on for 2. 3, 4, 5
Weeks. The particular Constitution liable to it is a very
relaxed ~~Constitution~~ Habit, or such as in common Conversⁿ
are said to have weak Nerves, it is most common in close
hot weather, & the time in w^{ch} it is commonly epidemic
is on the End of summer & beginning of Winter, or in
Oct^r & Nov^r all of depresso^d Passions are apt to predispose
to it, & whatever tends to depresso^d N. V. — With regard
to the occasional Cause it is sometimes Infection.
but it is not much so, if there is a State of Atmosphere
that tends to produce it, I have no Doubt, for people are
affected wth it who had no Communication, wth such a State
been previously seen. At sometimes in some Cases
I have no doubt of its being Infection. — Upon the whole
the particular Symp^t that attend this Fever, are essenti-
ally distinct from those in Inflam^d Fever. There is
here a universal depression of the N. V. & it bears all
Evacuation. &c. —

I next proceed to what is extremely rare in this Country, the
true Putrid Fever or what is called of Sail Fever. In this
we find many of the Characteristic Symp^t of the N. fever.
as a great Prostration of Strength & but there is a
general determination of Blood to the Head from the

beginning of it, as appears from Flushing of the Face.
 The Tongue is dry & black, & sooner or later it always
 shew the most evident signs of Putrescency of all of
 Animal Fluids. The Breath is stale the Urine hath a high
 degree of Fætor viz of a black colour, the blood taken parti-
 cularly in the beginning of it discolours soon putrefies.
Blackness, black spots, & ulcers break out, the Stools &
Urine are bloody, & if blood sometimes flows from any parts of
 the Body, particularly from the Uterus, & it is always of a loose
 texture scarcely coagulating at all, pulse frequent & very
 feeble, after those Symptoms have come on its progress is
 very quick. It is not common in this Country, but it may
 be produced in any Climate, where if occasional causes
 are strong. It most frequently occurs in Autumn or about
 the end of Summer or beginning of Autumn when the days are hot
 & rains fall & there are cold chilly nights. Whatever depresses the
N. B. deflection of Spirits low diet; a cessation of exercise
 & consequently of usual & secretions, & the want of the usual
 Antiseptics wth regard to diet, predisposes to this disease.
 The most occasional causes are foul putrid Air & Infection
 from persons who are labouring under it & disease
 & the sudden application of Cold to the Body when con-
 siderably heated. — The particular circumstances wth
 reg^d to this Fever, so distinguish it from the Perious are
 the Symptoms of Real Putrescency in of Fluids, its bears
 Evacuations well & requires that of Patients should

be supported by Wine, & should use of most powerful Antispasmodics
as of Bark & Acids. —

I come now to the slow Fever, w^{ch} is the most common in
this Country at present. — This Fever in it's begin^g: hath all
the symp^{ts}: of a mild Inflam^t: Fever, as far does it differ from
the nervous: The Stomach is considerably affected from it's begin^g:
the Pat^t: Compl^{ts}: of Lethargy, but there is not that prostration
of Strength that obtains in it's preceding, & it's head is
less clear in it's begin^g: There is in this Fever generally a very
distinct Premission, sometimes a full Concomit^{ts} can const:
forenoon, but as it's disease goes on, this remission be-
comes less & less distinct, till it entirely disappears. If
the disease appears more tender & N^{er}vous, there is early
a remarkable of the pulse, Giddiness, but in it's most com-
mon kind this is not at all remarkable, & when they are
affected it is not so much a delirium, as a kind of stupor,
or it is that kind of delirium in w^{ch} they do not speak to it's
purpose, but very incoherently, this Stupor gives it's
appearance of Sleep, but they are rather it's worse of it,
the Tongue for the most part in it's 1st 5 or 6 Days, I have
seen continue perfectly moist, & it's Pat^t: Compl^{ts}: of little that
But by degrees all of these Humors seem to be stop'd, as the
state of Tongue, gradually becomes dry, & acquires it's
 parched feel as in it's N^{er}vous, & this occasions it's very Incon-

50
Voice & speech is w^d appear to be owing to some paralytic af-
fection, for upon the Pat^t using a little drink, & gargling
his mouth he speaks distinctly, they do not temper of the first
tee of disease is far advanced, when I want of something
to drink must arise from an uneasy sensation in their throat
the Urine frequently deposits a sediment resembling the
sed^t in common Health, & y^t sometimes thro^ut the whole course
of the disease, as I have never seen to be of Case in of M. Fever
or of Inflamm^t. The Urine is generally the Natural Colour,
there is sometimes a sort of cast: a kind of Mucous
glary Matter, as falls to of Bottom, it is frequently at-
tended wth copious & even Universal Striae in the
Begin^g. but they go off again, & the Urine becomes pale
& dry. The Symp^t proper to the Inflamm^t. Fever are
always very mild, but then go off & put on of appearance
N^o 5 of the M. Fever, only y^e Symp^t are not so violent sometimes
it may last 5 Weeks or even two Months, & yet y^e Pat^t is
very delirious, neither is it attended wth that remarkable
degree of debility w^e obtain in the M. Fever to such a de-
gree, that upon raising up the Pat^t in Bed, he falls
away: for here they can bear y^e erect posture for some
time well enough. — It is not attended wth pain or
Topical affection, nor is there any Symp^t of Putre-
cency, neither is it attended wth that great degree of

41
N. S. obtains in the beginning of N. Fevers. — The Blood is perfectly natural particularly when drawn in the beginning during the Inflammatory State. but in general, it does not bear Evacuⁿ & a second or 3d N. S. sinks the Pat^t. pulse irrecoverably. — Here I should observe that young Gentlemen of our own profession are apt to be too liberal of their Blood, & often repeat so frequently, that their Pulse is not apt to rise easily afterwards, & I would further observe that it is not very safe to bleed in the beginning of Fevers in general, till we see what course the take. — There is no regular Crisis or any copious critical Evacuation in this disease, the most favourable Crisis is the Pat^t. beginning to get a sound refreshing Sleep, & along with this when a gentle moisture breaks out over the skin, & the appetite gradually returns. In a fever cured by a critical Evacuation, the pulse falls in Frequency but I never saw any of them go off in this way, but by slow & gradual degrees as it comes on in the beginning. when there are Symptoms of Inflammation, the pulse is commonly about 90, & it may increase to 100, & often 110 or 120 Beats. When the termination is fatal, the Pulse comes to a very great degree of Fever. at 120 or upwards if Patient is in great Danger. — This Fever is more frequently produced in cold Climates, & about the beginning of Winter, the

from Age of 10 to 30 or 40, & people that live on a lower diet than they have been accus'd to do. & whatever depraves & mingles makes it anxious. & Want of Usual Exercise &c are frequent pre-disponent Causes. — What brings it on immediately is exposure to Cold, & also something in & State of the Atmosphere for it is generally Epidemic, the occasional Causes may be disorders in & Stomach, & this I have seen to be so much of Case that after all & Symp^s have come on & Continued for 3 or 4 Days, the Pat. has got rid of it by one Vomit. Here indeed it must be acknowledged, y^t Vomits have Effects very different from Emptying y^e Contents of the Stomach: & y^e Removing the disease may be some Measure attributed to this, but the truth is it frequently comes on w^out any evident occasional Cause for it whatever these occasional Causes may be when they happen to combine wth the disposition in y^e Body, they produce a certain Change in y^e Habit, w^{ch} occasions y^e Febrile Symp^s I have mentioned. . . .

Now whether these all flow from one Cause of violence for all y^e Symp^s I shall not say, but it is a Matter of the utmost Importance, to know what is what is particularly disordered in the Stomach upon w^{ch} these Symp^s depend. The way we

commonly use of word Cause is ambiguous, for we frequently only mean to signify whatever tends to produce such an Effect. But a Prox^{ca} Cause, is properly speaking such a Cause as is constantly & uniformly attended wth Effect of w^{ch} it is of Cause, & of Effect & Cause are constantly in proportion to one another. There does not appear to be any thing vitiated in of Solids, or any Topical affection in them, neither does there appear to be any particular disorder in of Fluids, that can acct for the Sympt^{ts}. I do not pretend to say that the fluids are not vitiated, but I cannot pretend to say whether there is any morbid matter subsisting in of Blood & tho' it does, I can draw no Indication of Cause from th. No person pretends to know what of Nature off Morbid matter is. I suppose we know it we cannot cure the Pat. from this knowledge. Thus let us suppose there is a morbid matter separated by Loction & carried out of the Body by an Evacuation, this is entirely by a principle of Nature, & If I give physic I cannot think this will have an elective attraction to the Matter, or that it will eliminate or carry it off, or suppose I knew that it were an Acid or Alkali

my medicine cannot make any particular Change, in order to this it should be taken in very large Quantities, & for a long time or made a part of y^e Diet. I do not mean that this particular Theory of Morbid matter is ill founded, cannot seeing the Blood in any degree excited is not sufficient proof that it is not there, for we are certain of its Existence in some Instances, as in the Case of J. Pox where no one pretends that there is not morbid matter acting as an assimilating ferment, making y^e fluids of the same Nature & determining y^e Effects of them. & yet there are no particular Marks of Acrimony in them, nor are the varied w^{ch} regard to their Consistence, & in these Fevers, in Conseq^{ce} of Infection, where there is undoubtedly morbid Matter yet there is no appearance of it, so we should be cautious in asserting that there is no such Thing. But I mean chiefly to say that it is an useless Theory, because it leads to no Indication, all y^e Sympt^{is}.

neither can debility produce that spasmodic structure
 frequently connected wth it but this is accidental &
 if debility is not sufficient to produce it, for we find
 debility wthout spasm, & spasm wthout debility, & they are
 not in proper ratio one another, from w^{ch} I conclude if they
 are not essentially connected as cause & effect & we find
 that so far from spasm being a consequence of debility at
 : ways, there appears frequently to be an universal
 Relaxation of the whole system as in M. Fever & in
 of this fever, that there is spasm in the beginning
 I allow, but there are some it begins wthout any sensible
 Rigor & even when of Febrile sympt: are very violent there
 is sometimes no great rigor may the whole body

is bathed in sweat in case there is no Reason to say there is Spasm of any kind: nor does it appear that Spasm itself can acct. for a Febrile Symp. because if Spasm Rigor & shivering are sometimes antecedent to certain fevers beginning w^{out} any Rigor it is sensible, & the following Febrile Symp. are not in proportion to it so that from a violent fit I cannot conclude that a subsequent fever will be in proportion to it. For since there does not appear to be any necessary connection between them, further no Spasmodic Strictⁿ hath a necessary connection wth Fever. for we find that many Circumstances being on this Stricture, wthout any Fever following, thus in Cold a great deal of Spasmodic constriction takes place, so that people do not perspire so much. Thus too if cold bath produces a greater degree of Cold than that in Common fever, yet this Stricture produces only a very pleasant and agreeable Heat, & not the tumultu^{ous} Circulat^{ion} of Blood w^e observe in fever. In short it appears in this Fever that something or other to the Nature of w^hat a thing acts upon the Power depresses it in a remarkable manner, & weakens all the animal Functions & actions except of

47
Heart & Arteries, & action of ψ is greatly increased, so it acts in
such a manner as to make a great increase of Heat: & to
bring on Spasmodic Structure in ϕ & γ & δ & ϵ & ζ but what is ϕ
Nature of this Spasm, or how it produces these Effects I can
not pretend to say, for none of them appear to be connected
wth means, as cause & effect. — I shall conclude this lecture
wth giving an acct. of 2 Patients cases, that have come in to
the Clinical Ward since last Lecture.

Elizabeth M. Therson comes in for a Croup Cough.
This begins to be terminated wth Vomiting but is hath given
over. — Besides of Croup Cough she had a good deal of Fever
& marks of congestion in the lungs, wth threatened Inflammⁿ.
wth is distinct from ϕ Croup Cough, but apt to be brought
on by it, wth comp^d of great pain in her Breast & Side
& also a great difficulty of Breathing, when no coughing,
wth Headach, Stomach, Thirst, wth a View to take off Inflammⁿ
& Cough. I ordered her to be bled, & blisters to
be applied & to take of Meas. Mucilag. I mean
to treat her wth gentle Emetics, the Room hath been pu-
rified wth equal parts of ϕ . Benzoin, & Myrror wth
hath sometimes an exceeding good Effect in ϕ
Tubercle Convolutions.

Peggy Graham her Comp^{ts} were Headach
 universal soreness, difficulty of breathing, great anxiety
 &c. Her disorder came on last Saturday. wth coldness & shi-
 vering, p. 108. This girl had her menses when she came
 in w^{ch} made me as nothing was partic^{ly} urgent delay
 the D. J. till last night, it hath y^e appearance of
 slow Fever, wth marks of increased determination
 to the lungs &c. I propose to treat her upon the usual
 Plan, by emollient fomentations to her Lungs, wth gen-
 tle doses of J. Emul. so as to excite nausea not vo-
 miting.

David Henderson. This pat^t Law was forgot
 last lecture, he hath Headach, great cough wth dif-
 ficult expiration; &c. he hath no fever at least at-
 tho he hath sometimes wth the Febrile Fits, they are
 transient. These Symp^{ts} I consider as threatening
 a Phthis. Pul^{is} & tubercles are probably already
 formed in his Lungs. wth a View to prevent Inflamⁿ
 & Supuration coming upon these he was put
 upon a Milk Diet, & Blooded, & ordered small
 Vomits, & of Mist Menth^{is} wth the addition of Sy-
 llis. to promote expectoration. — He

49
he hath had a blister applied to mitigate y^e Cough, & as he is
Cauter have ordered Squill Pills & Aloes to keep his Belly
open.

Suckland Howe, an acute Rheumatism, he hath
quickly got better of it. I gave him y^e Puls. Dover, &
ordered him y^e his pains are almost gone, he hath got no
thing but Inap. Salin, & R. Notat rub his arm. —

Will^m Sheerman was seized upon y^e 27 of Nov. wth
Rigor & shivering, wth the usual Symp^{ts} of fever succeeding
I had Cough, pain in his breast & some of Structure
there is a disposition to be delirious towards night, he
had a violent Diarrhoea, his pulse 110, but very feeble.

This man had a nervous fever about 6 Weeks ago.
And 2 years ago, he had a nervous Febr. wth contum^{en};
about 5 or 6 Weeks. — When he came in y^e Diarrhoea
was so violent, y^e y^e first object was to check it, so I gave
him an Ipecacuan Powder that Night & ordered him y^e Decodⁿ

Crataeg. & an Anodyne draught, at Night. — With a view to
y^e Pectoral Comp^{ts}. I ordered him y^e Infus. Sini. — Upon
the Diarrhoea stopping (tho^{gh} y^e Pulse was not strong) I
ordered him to be bled to 36, wth exceeding sorey,
& the pulse rising after y^e H.S. wth is contrary to y^e former

of this Fever. I have ordered 3 viij more to be taken. This man I consider as in considerable danger, & the Fever will turn to ϕ N. Kind, not that there are Contra Indications here, the longer: tions & Cough, as I have already observed, requiring N.S. we is contrary to ϕ Genius of ϕ Fever. So I propose to give him chiefly the ϕ . Emeliu, w does not weaken much.

Lecture 4.th Dec. 10.th

The Pac: if have come into ϕ Ward since our last meeting I shall give an Acc^t of.

Elizabeth Miller, came in for Epilepsy, there is no reason to think that there are any Worms in the Case nor is there there any particular Sympt: that Indicated any topical Effectⁿ of ϕ head, no undoubtably some affection there is; She hath been several Times tapped for ϕ Dropsy: I have put her upon ϕ Lapsrum. Ammon: w I mean to increase as her Stomach will bear it, few bears above ϕ . 2 at a time, & they continue. ϕ bear more of it at Night, than in ϕ Morning; she takes likewise the Valer. Sytu: & hath had a blister applied to her head. — I propose to keep her Belly open & have ordered to her a Milk diet. —

Mr: Linds herson hath all ϕ Sympt: of Worms & hath

passed some they appear to be of *Seres* kind, there is besides
 this an Eruption upon his Body, he hath got a more Cathartic
 & I have put him upon a Course of the Pill. Ailthop: w^e are com-
 posed of Callornie & Sulphur. Animon: w^e are analagous to
 Dr Plummer's Pills. they may be of service both in Reg^d. to &
 Eruption & Worms.

Daniel McCall, hath odd Complaints w^e I cannot un-
 derstand the Foundation of, he complains of a pain about
 his Head & a parti^l. Evacuation of Catarrhs, if goes over his head
 & extends down his back a great way, he is likewise greatly
 afflicted wth Flatulency. I propose to treat him by
 topical Bleeding, as if w^e is no fear to indicate general
 Bleeding, & to give him Taler. & S^{er}: emulsion, & on such
 large doses as of Stomach will bear, as I have found it
 successful in removing obstinate Headachs, & wth a View to
 obviate the Crueness & Flatulency, I have ordered him
 an Emetic Pill.

M^r: Cameron, hath of some time, he hath a prodigious
 load of them. they are not confluent on his Face, from their

situation, now you know the disease gets its name of disenteric
& confluent. They are coherent however & likely to be confluent.
They appear to be of a very bad kind, & J. Bare is not Inflamed
so that it is probable he'll run a very great Rigor, he
is to be kept upon a cool Regimen, & has of Must. Nitre
ordered him, & as of Pastilles are not likely to moderate
well, have ordered him ʒss. of Pulv. Cort. Peru. thrice
a day. —

I now proceed to 2 general observations, I was making
upon 2 Cause of 2 Slow Fever. I observe 1st the 2 Cause
of Fever appears to produce a particular affectⁿ
of 2 N.S. in conse^q of 2 it becomes more or less de:
-bilized, according to 2 Particular Nature of 2 Fever.
At same time 2 all 2 different animal Functions, are
more or less impaired only in 2 Inflam^d Fever. The
action of 2 heart is greatly increased. — I gave you
my Reason for thinking that there is no particular
Sympt^s in Fever that can be considered as 2 Cause
of 2 Sympt^s. for they are found in all 2 different

proportions & degrees of strength, w^{ch} regard to ϕ debility w^{ch} is
 found to be greatest, where ϕ our Sympts. are most mild. As
 in the N. Fever where there is great debility, but ϕ our
 febrile Sympt^s: of a full & hard pulse, heat &c. are remar-
 kably mild & when these Sympt^s: of great Heat & full
 pulse &c are most violent, the debility is the least, w^{ch} regard
 to Spasm, w^{ch} is sometimes so small ϕ ϕ Patient cannot recollect
 that he had any Rigor at all, tho' this as I observed is one of ϕ
 most general Sympt^s: of ϕ Fever ϕ Shroud: I cannot consider
 any of these as the Principle Cause of Fever because in
 speaking of Cause & Effect, ϕ w^{ch} regard to any assigned
 Cause I can, tho' ϕ it takes place w^{ch} out such a cause,
 & that ϕ assigned Cause & Effect are not in proportion to
 one another, I apprehend that these can only be considered as
 connected togth: but not in ϕ manner of Cause & Effect. In ϕ
 Fever we are just now treating there is much less appearance
 of Spasm in general, than in ϕ N. Fever, tho' it begins w^{ch}
 all ϕ appearance of a gentle Inflam^d: Fever. With regard
 to the Indications of cure it has been a Question, whether it
 would not be better upon ϕ whole to leave ϕ disease to Na-

54
dure, it is certain that in fever, there is an Effort made by Nature
to throw off something offensive to the habit, whether morbid
matter or some particular morbid affection in & N.S.
I cannot say, but an Effort is made to throw it off, & we
nature is sometimes successful, & sometimes not. But
from our observing that Fevers in general & that Fevers
in general, prove fatal when left to themselves, we
are led to attempt the Cure, w^o our trusting to these Efforts
of Nature, but if we would leave & Disease entirely
to Nature in order to do Justice to her Efforts, we ought
to follow all these Instinctive appetites w^o persons
have in fever. we ought to allow the patient to bear Cold
as he chooses to allow him Cold drink, & not to decoer him.
To drink unless he is prompted to it by thirst, & as there
is a total want of Appetite, the Pat: ought not to be urged
to taste any thing solid. Even all of Physicians, who
think all our Business is to assist & Efforts of Nature.
when too strong, nevertheless insist upon Pat: drinking
plentifully & that whether ~~Nature~~ they have thirst or
not. But there is only one Case where this is necessary,
where a Person is delirious & insensible of the Natural
Stimulus of Thirst, he ought to be allowed to either
lie in Bed, or sit out of it as is most agreeable.

to him, & is not to be confined to bed as is frequently & care, & shall
 the Instinctive Appetites towards & End of & Fevers, & especially
 where there is a great depression of & St. power, for some Cordial
 & always for some kind of fermented Liquor or out: ought to be
 attended to. & from my own Experience am of Opinion that
 these Instinctive Appetites may all be attended to & indulged
 wth most perfect safety. With regard to & Fever I am speak-
 ing off, there is frequently before any Rigor preceeding it or
 before & Put. is confined a certain listlessness & Want of
 Appetite & oppression for which hath no name, and as se-
 veral Young gentlemen of our own profession here
 are liable to this Fever, I would wish to give them some
 directions how they should behave in such a Case: When
 ever they find themselves indisposed, they should attend
 to their Regimen. & if there are any Sym^{ts} of fullness
 from a course of too full Living, in order to remove &
 Sym^{ts} fr. they should take immediately to an entire ve-
 getable Diet: & should abstain from fermented Liquors.
 they ought further to take a great deal of Exercise, not
 on foot as they are not in a condition to bear it, but
 on horseback or in a carriage: I am perfectly satisfied

of the good effects of Exercise & the Cold air in this Case. I have
 known many Instances of Febrile Sympt^s. being removed by
 being in Exercise for sometimes in open Air: But they ought
 to be very attentive not to take away great Quant^{ty} of Blood
 unless they are of a very full habit of Body & this is seldom
 the Case, for this Fever is commonly owing their living
 neither under what they usually were accustomed to at home
 from their giving too great Application to their Studies, &
 from too great Anxiety of Mind, & of Genius of & Fever rather
 partakes more of the Nervous than of & Inflam^d. Kind. so
 by all means I would avoid & I. I would further advise
 a total Cessation from Business as of & utmost Consequence
 with regard to our Med^s. to draw it off, a gentle Purg^e ap-
 pears to be a very fit Remedy, & when taken in Time I
 have often known it remove & disorder at once, when
 there is a degree of Lowness, it will be offensive to take
 an Antimony, so will both act as a Cathartic & pro-
 mote Sleep; In this Case when there is a dryness of
 Skin, James's Powder, or of our preparations of Antimony
 is preferable to the P. Emet. it is more apt to run off
 by the Guts: But when & Fever is come on & of frequency
 of Pulse & of Febrile Sympt^s. appear, the next
 Difficulty is how to proceed? whether we are to extinguish

the fever immediately, or allow it to go on. & only endeavor
to mitigate & Symp^t: as they occur? w^{ch} regard to exten:
guiding the Fever in & beginning wth out waiting
for nature & only Remedies are, —

1st Antimonials w^{ch} if taken in the Beginning will frequently
remove & disease at once, but afterwards they only tend to mi:
tigate the Symp^t: & if the Pat. is full & there is an Inflamm^t:
Diathesis it will be necessary. —

2^d & 3^d Touse N. S. but wthout this the loss of Blood is superfluous.

In & History of & Fever I observed that there is a remarkable re:
mission in & Begin^g: w^{ch} generally continues for 5 or 6 Hours
in the Day, & at the same time the Symp^t: of Inflamm^t: are
are often very ⁱⁿ considerable, or none at all, but are all of

& N. Kind In that Case after the 2^d sub. of an Antimonial

3^d The Bark said to be given by taking advantage of the
first Remission, & giving it in such doses as & Stomach
will bear. However these Fevers after they have continued
for some time strengthen themselves so in & Constitution
that it is not in the Power of Antimonials or & Bark to over:

come them, & & great Diff^c: here arises from & complication
of & Symp^t: of & 2 Fevers, & N. & Inflamm^t: where it
often requires & utmost Judgment of & Physician, to
direct the Indications, but it is needless here to wait

for a perfect Interruption, for & longer of Fever goes on, the Remission becomes less & less distinct, so that at last it becomes a Cont. Fev. I do not mean strictly continued where there is not any Remission, I never saw any such fever but the remission no longer returns in a regular way & to such a degree as to be worthy our Notice.

Now if we don't follow this plan in of Begin^g we must allow the Fev^r to go on: & a long course these fevers have it being generally 2, 3, 4, 5 & sometimes 6 Weeks before they go off. Here we must assist of Efforts of Nature when too feeble & moderate them when too strong, I do not pretend to know of Part^l: Manner the Cause acts upon the N. S. to produce debility Spasms, increased Circulⁿ & Heat, But we know of diff^t Remedies that can moderate these Part^l: Symp^{ts}: & mitigate them & the Indications of Fever upon this Acct^t refer principally to these.

I shall mention of general Indical^s: here, & the Remedies that correspond to them: & 1st to Lessen of Increased Impetus of the Blood when the Inflammⁿ: Symp^{ts}: happen to run high. the force wth of Blood circulates may be lessened by diminishing of Quant^y: when the person is plethoric, & particularly when this

59
shows itself by pain in a particular part or topical
Inflammⁿ. & it comes to be highly proper, & it may be
had recourse to according to the Urgency of the Sympt^s.
The Circumstances of the pulse & particul^r of the hard pulse
indicate it. We find, by removing the Plethora &
producing a general relaxation in the System, if pulse
always becomes softer & slower, when the Pulse is already
soft, tis always improper, there is never & less a particular
oppression in the Pulse even in the Beginning of the Inflammⁿ kind.
where tis far from being full, we imagine that it is feeble
but this is in consequence of the Circulⁿ being oppressed from
too great a quantity of Blood, & if we touch it with two fingers
it does not go away. In such a case we may use some Mea-
sure directed by the Sympt^s. & by taking away one 6th.
It soon appears whether this want of fullness, was owing
to such a depression or not, for in that Case it always
runs upon the S. & this is of Sufferion to judge by, whether
it is proper to repeat it or not. Therefore to diminish
of increased Impetus S. in the beginning is proper.
It is only proper in the Beginning. The patient ought at
the same time to be put on diet: he must abstain
from animal food & fermented liquors, & every

thing that tends to stimulate of System either internal or ex-
 ternal, & must also be kept perfectly quiet. - Besides V. Co-
 mite may be had recourse to: a Vomica is always proper in
 of begin^g: in order to remove any Sordes, Acid matter, or
 Spasmodic Bile: or whatever is morbid in Stomach: This is evidently
 the part that is most disordered, for there is a total Want of Ap-
 petite; & always more or less Nausea: & if Fever is often carried
 off in of begin^g: with a single Vomica: but the operation of the
 Vomica extends further, & besides emptying of Stomach,
 makes a Derivatⁿ to of Skin, & promotes perspiration,
 & also frequently gives relief, & if it does not operate of Way,
 it is further necessary to give a cooling & cathartic, all which tend
 to diminish of Increased Impetus. The applicⁿ of Cold to
 diminish this Impetus. I think is has never been carried
 to a sufficient length: but from doct^r Boerhaave in of S. Pox
 Respect of practice was becom^e carried further wth regard
 both to Cold air & Cold drinks. People in general, & even
 Physicians are afraid to give Cold drinks, & they always
 decree of Cold drink to be made somewhat Warm: but
 what of Pox has a passion for is drink perfectly Cold. they
 insist for it from of Experience. Where seems to be part^r

fungence, which acts as a powerful Cordial to the System,
 & reflects the heat more than any thing I know of, is in my
 ordinary Practice I never refuse Patients to drink, except
 where there is a topical Inflammation & as if Fever is generally speaking
 attended with a remarkable soft Pulse, I never find the
 smallest Inconvenience from the use of it, so much
 then for the 1st Indication in the Beginn^g of a Fever. —

The second Indication is to take off the Irregular Determination
 of the blood to particular parts of the Body. In topical Inflammation
 there is ^{irregular} ~~general~~ distribution of the Blood oftenest to
 the Breast, but when a Fever fastens of itself upon the
 Determination is more to the Head. If the Inflammation & Symp^{ts} are
 considerable, the tendency of the Blood to flow to one part
 may be carried off by V.S. but of every kind has a ten-
 dency to prevent this: but as these Fevers will not bear
 Evacuation. What appears to have the greatest tendency to
 take off this irregular Determination, in the Use of
 Emolument & of Warm Bath, these serve to promote a free
 Circulation, to the Extremities & Skin, & if it was not for
 the Inconvenience of putting Patients into a Warm
 Bath altogether. I am persuaded that in many Cases

it would be one of the most effectual Remedies, by taking of
 the determination to particular Parts, relaxing of Habit
 & promoting a free & full Perspiration, & an equal Circulation
 but from the difficulty of doing this, & if Stimulus is given &
 it is in many Cases improper, & even impracticable.
 The next best is Bleeding & Fomenting to of Extremities, we
 are particul^r serviceable whenever of Head is affected, for
 as this irregular determination of Blood is owing to
 a spasmodic Stricture in some of Part we respect of
 Blood. In order to take off Congestion we must take
 off of Stricture, & it is on this acct. of it is of such consequence
 to promote a free perspiration, & to keep of Extremities warm,
 & when there is an increased determination to of Head
 the legs will be found rather Cold & below of Standard.

Wherever a Topical affection has taken place, we find there
 is most benefit from Topical Evacuation. But even
 in this Case General S.B. is proper only in of beginning
 & is never proper afterwards, but where there is an
 increased Impetus to the Head, we will procure of greatest
 Relief from Topical Bleeding, by Suppuring & Scarifying
 only the application of 5 or 6 Leeches. The top of os

little Blood taken away in this slow manner, never sinks
 the Pulse, like a greater or even like an equal Quantity from
 a large Orifice in $\bar{A}$ rm, for it is frequently the effect of
 suddenness of $\bar{E}$ vacuation upon $\bar{S}$ ystem, $\bar{I}$ nduces $\bar{D}$ ebility. — Now where $\bar{D}$. $\bar{S}$. is proper, & we want to diminish its Impetus, we should take it suddenly from a large
 Orifice, w^h induces an Universal Relaxⁿ over $\bar{S}$ whole
 System & that the Pat: frequently breaks out in to a Co:
 pious Sweat, while three times $\bar{Q}$ uantities may be taken
 slowly from a small Orifice w^out producing this Effect;
 so that it is of the utmost Conseq^t to take it away in this
 manner, when we want to produce such a Relaxation:
 But for the same Reason where there is no Inflam^t! Dis:
 cretion, & a great Depression of $\bar{N}$. Power, every
 thing that produces Relaxation & Debility must be
 avoided, & whenever w^h a View to remove to remove
 the Particular Determination. Topical $\bar{N}$. $\bar{S}$. may be
 necessary, it should be done in the slow manner of
 Cupping & Scarifying, & this small $\bar{Q}$ ty: taken from
 the part affected gives much greater relief than three
 times the $\bar{Q}$ ty of blood from $\bar{A}$ rm.

3^d Indication, to remove the Spasm that obtains in this part. There is in the Beginning of a Fever the most evident marks of a Spasm upon the Surface of the Body, & afterwards frost & dryness & parchedness of the skin. we know that there is a Spasmodic Stricture upon the Extremities of the exhaling Arteries, & nothing less more effectually to remove this than Warm bathing, & the Effects of this applied to a Foot, communicates itself to the Whole Body. Gentle Emetics too are proper for this Intention, it may be sufficient sometimes to produce Nausea: But their Effects are greater, than they Produce from Evacuation, & it may be proper to take them 2 or 3 times. — Spasm in particular Parts of a Body is often Removed by the Application of Blisters, altho' the first Effects of these is stimulating yet the Application of them to one part is powerful in removing the Spasm from any Part. The Diaphoretics to derive to the skin. These may be of two kinds either warm or cooling: the giving any of the warm Sudorifics, in the Beginning of the Fever, when there are considerable symptoms of the Inflamed fever occasion a topical Inflammation of the Part: delirious. And wth regard to the

Heating Regimen in general, instead of producing a Diaphoresis is tend to check the Secretion of Body: for the Secretions go always on best when the Body is kept extremely cool. The proper Diaphoretics in this Case are therefore those of a Sedative & cooling Kind. Vegetable Draughts are prescribed with this View, it is not yet ascertained w^h of the different forms of the Nat^l Salts, are most proper, or whether there is such a preference due to any Combination of & Alkaline salts and overacids: as has been supposed. For my part I have not seen any particular Effects from this Medicine, the Common Saline Sulap^r I have seen produce the Effect of causing a Diaphoresis in people whose Skin is relaxed; but in the small Quan^{ty} it is usually prescribed, I do not think it produces any Effect at all, 'tis however a simple Remedy, & w^h more of the Acid than is necessary for Neutralizing the Alkali, it tends to remove the particular Nausea, and oppression about the Stomach, & when 'tis thus more adulterated than the powder of Salutar^a it cools considerably & is a Valuable & pleasant Remedy.

Further, w^h regard to the Spasms, when they arise on this Sort to a very great height. as is sometimes the Case, even going & Length of Convulsions, I would never have the smallest Scruple to order an Opium, I send

66
if best effects from it in this Case, when if Pat: cannot be
confined in one place, & struggles so violently, that the
Agitation is hurtful, & produces sometimes actual Con-
vulsions, here if Timentations have no effect, & the
Case does not admit of V.S. an Opiate given in suf-
ficient q^{ty} will produce against Effect, but when if
Irritation is great the common Dose will have no
Effect but we must give 40, 50 or 60 Grains we will
take off the common Irritation, & produce sound re-
freshing Sleep: The opium too is one of the most power-
ful Diaphoretics if we are acquainted w^t. & I think
upon the whole that "all these Cases, where the Symp^{ts} of
Spasm, are very Violent, & there is improper & Opacae
maybe given w^t great Propriety.

Ath Indication. to moderate if Febrile Heat, it is only
considerable here in the beginning in this indeed & in all
Fevers, nothing tends more effectually to moderate the
Heat than V.S. cold air & cold drink, & acid night
to be allowed very liberally, & acidulated Drink, &
the Best food is fruit w^{ch} may be taken either soaked
or boiled or it may be eaten raw, if it is Proper.

I have known many Instances of People, who have eaten prodigious quantities of Oranges & Lemons & I never saw any Inconvenience from allowing them these fruits ad libitum. & the warmer of Climate of g^{ts} may be greater in Proportion to its Tendency to Putrescency, the most remarkable Inconvenience is their producing a Diarrhoea sometimes, w^{ch} I consider as of no bad consequence & 'tis to be observed that if

N^o 8 The times in w^{ch} Putrescency is observed are when Symp^{ts} of Inflammⁿ & Putrescency take place. Small Beer was a favourable drink of Dr Sydenham in Fevers I do not know, for what Reason Physicians have such an Aversion to it, but I never hinder the use of it, especially to such as have been accustomed to it when in Health & when of Fever cont^d long, Nothing tends to cool the Pat. so much as a Draught of small Beer. & the Pat. whose Case I am just to treat of; I think was greatly benefited by it. The drinking plentifully tends much, to abate the Febrile Symp^{ts} of Heat & Putrescency. But I think 'tis a bad practice to pers^{ist} Pat^s to drink wthout their having an Inclination for

it, & Pat. in this Fever wth in y^e Beginning, have seldom any considerable degree of thirst, & if they are obliged to take down drink & that warm too, it increases the Febrile Anxiety, & the Sickness & Nausea in the Stomach, & one of the best Effects it can produce is a Diarrhoea. May I let a person that is in good Health think what would be the Effect of his drinking to the 2^d of a Gallⁿ of warm Water, what Uneasiness must it not produce? If the pat. desires it let him have it to drink never so copiously, it passes thro^g the Stomach, but if it is not desired it is accumulated there. I shall finish this Subject in a few Words next Lecture, & then proceed to the particular Cases.

Lecture 5th

I shall begin wth Pat. received into y^e Ward since last Lecture.

Peggy Thomson, her complaints are Cough, & difficulty of Breathing, Headach, Thirst, Hot Skin, her pulse varies, sometimes quick, at other Times about 80, at the same time wth her other D^{ist}urb^{ance} her tongue is clean & moist. The Par^ol^l Consp^{ts} for wth she came in is a head

of faintlyh. Sitt, w^{ch} she takes always at Night at a cer:
tain Hour, in w^{ch} she cannot speak, & continues in it wth great
Sense of Oppression & Stricture about her Breast, but is not
perfectly insensible, as she hears what is said by People about
her. before she came in she had a great difficulty of Breathing
& a cough, & had been twice bled & taken two Vomits. As there
are an appearance of that disorder in y^e Stomach I ordered
her a solution of V. Em. w^{ch} I knew that it might operate both
upward & downward, w^{ch} did not however at all succeed
& an Haem. Anoya. at Night, there is something in this
disorder I do not understand, 'tis not a regular formed fever
but is much complicated wth N. Complaints. She was a
Pat: in the Infirmary. My Intention is to prevent the Recur:
sion of these Cris by the Use of Antispasmodics, & wth this
View she has had her Legs fomented for an Hour before
its approach & has got a great Deal, & if this fails I
am to proceed to some stronger Antispasmodics. —

George Galloway has the Syphilis, or Lues Venerea
there is no Gonorrhoea, but only two large Bubbles on y^e
Grain, & these are so far advanced that it was of no
purpose to think of discharging them, so have put him on
a Course of Mercury, w^{ch} I mean to continue so as
to affect his Mouth & make him spit a little. —

78 To promote the Suppuration of the Bubon, have ordered
of Cataplasms: Suppurans to be applied & frequently renewed.
John Browne has a palsy in his Arms & Shoulders & par-
ticularly in his hands & fingers of which he has lost the Use. He
knows no Cause for his Complaint. There is also a sensation
of Numbness extending down the whole Spine. I have
only ordered the Appl. of topical & Tement: to the parts af-
fected, & the rubbing them afterwards with the St. Dolarbas
from my own Experience of the Success of general Warm
Bathing. I design to make a Tryal of a Warm bath for
some time, but have not yet begun. I now respects
his in good Health. I have little Expectation from
Internal Med: in this case, & any Recovery must be
by slow degrees, but I want to make a Tryal of a
Bath.

David Nevin complains of a sense of
Acuture at top his Breast, of a Pain in the Pit of his
Stomach, which is increased by a full Inspiration, & is
easiest when in Bed: These Complaints are of 2 months
standing, & were preceded by great Nausea & Vomits
but by repeated Vomits & blistering, these went off

7' I've succeeded by the Present Complaints. his appetite &
Belly Nat: I am at a loss what to make of his Compl: they
seem to be of Hypochondriac kind, whether they proceed
from an Affection of Stomach I cannot tell. he blames
a violent Exertion of dancing, or Exposure to Cold I mean
to try some of most powerful Ser. Med: to see if
it's owing to some Topical Atonia: There are a variety
of Topical Affections of the Stomach that do not appear
whoever affects the S. S. in a remarkable manner
& produce a variety of anomalous Symp: it's
impossible to acc^t for unless we are before acquainted
w^t the Influence of the Stomach upon S. System. I have
ordered him an Elect. of Rof Bark & Valen: wth an Infus.
of Chamom. Flowers, & of Asa foetida Pills. Perhaps some
more light may be thrown upon S. Nature of disease
than we have at present.

Thomas Trosby Soldier has a Quotidian, He has had
a regular febrile accession for 6 or 7 days, at a certain hour
every Night. Last Night I ordered him the Solut. of Emet. to be
taken about 2 hours before the Fit, this where an Anomalous
has not stated it self very frequently, prevents the accession

& by breaking the habit of System will even just as stop to it all tog.
 Last night he had no Cold or sweating fit, & only a slight degree
 of Heat, but notwithstanding any Spasmodics, the Fevers have
 continued. I propose to give the Pulv. Cort. Peruv. —

John M. Persons are fever & a variety of pectoral & long.
 cough, difficulty of Breathing, & diff: to expectoration, & a violent
 Diarrhoea, to check this last as being most urgent I gave an
 Opoeac Vomick, as it might be owing to some Acid matter
 lodged in the Stomach. The fever is better, & the Throat is not
 so hot. The Diarrhoea still however continues: & I have
 ordered the Vin Decoct. Cretae & Potus to his Legs, & if
 Diarrhoea shall still continue, & the fever be moderate,
 I will order the Conspect. Japon. & Rous. Liquid. —

I shall now conclude the obser: I was making
 wth regard to the Treatment of the Common cont: Fev.
 of the Slow kind. — The last Indication was, the mo-
 derating of Febrile Heat, I mentioned & S. the ap-
 plication of Cold Air, a cooling Regimen, & the liberal
 Use of Acids. — This Fev. is a Symp: w^{ch} is particularly
 troublesome in all Warm Climates. They find the best
 Effects, from keeping the Patient entirely upon Diet
 & even here the best food in Fevers. Physicians

have made a distinction, allowing Fruit in fevers, that are highly Inflam^d & in our slow fevers where there are but little Heat & Thirst; it is certainly not so particularly indicated, but if it is agreeable to the Pat. I would allow him roasted & Boiled Apples, as they sit easy upon the Stomach & whenever there is a considerable degree of Heat & Thirst I allow the pat. Changes ad libitum. — I have known many Instances of people eating 5 or 6 Dozen of them in a day, with the best Effect. as the heat is increased by a hot air stimulates the system, all stimulants, ought to be carefully avoided. The allowing of a pat. to sit up out of Bed, is good for moderating the Heat, there is a general Prejudice ag^t this: but pat. have a very great desire for it in consequence of the Relief they have from the Looings & in all Inflam^d Fevers. They may do it wth perfect Safety: as there is not the same debility there, but in the true & Fever, there is such a debility that they sometimes faint on being taken out of Bed, & in such a case I would not venture to do it, lest it should prove Mortal: tho I never saw any Instance of this being the Case, & where there is a topical Inflam^d: & particularly of the Brain

The fainting is not so, as it takes off the extreme Irritation &c.
 Therefore the only consideration is where there is extreme
 debility, & then even if erect posture in the Bed, will
 throw the Pat. into a faint, but in general he is much
 refreshed by it, & it mitigates the Sympt.^s & even if
 a little degree of Sanguis disposes them to fall asleep.
 It is to be observed that when delirious, Pat.^s have
 the greatest Inclination to get up, & when in this Con-
 dition, the keeping them down by force does them
 more mischief than the sitting up: Mischief from
 this is only Imaginary, when a Pat. is thus delirious
 I would allow him to get up & push his Legs in arm
 Chairs. I have seen many Inst.^s where they have
 dropped asleep wth their Legs there, before they
 had got into Bed again.

5th Indication: w^h applies particularly to slow & ner-
 vous fever is the obviating debility & its Conseq.^{ces}
 This in slow fever we ought to attend particularly
 to, as the obviating the Debility, is the chief thing
 a Physician can do in this case, & here the only
 Evacuations, that can be admitted are those by the

prima Via.

The debility may proceed from diff. Causes, there is one kind of debility w^e attends Inflamⁿ. Fevers in the beginning, & w^e is of consequence of oppression & Ple. thus, here every thing that would stimulate & cordial, instead of adding to & N. P. tends to mar its Energy, & if Pal. is most relieved by a large & even repeated V.S.: Upon losing 10, 12 or 16 Oze. he feels as if a load had been taken off him. sometimes the sense of debility is brought on in Conseq^t. of a morbid affection of the Stomach, any Tordeo their occasioning Sickness & Nausea brings on debility, & this may be removed by a Vomit: w^e removes if part^l Cause of it: Debility may proceed from a real diminution of & Vis Vita, or depression of the N. Power w^e is particularly the Case in the N. & slow Fever.

The most effectual Cordial here is Wine, the Effects of w^e is powerful & permanent. The use of the Vol. Alkali, & the hot Antispasmodics may give a temporary Relief, & Raise the Pulse, but this is

76 followed by a very great debility, & brings on the ~~the~~
Subult. Tond: w^o so common an attendant of
this extreme weakness, but the wine is apt to
heat the Pal: than those Cordial Med^s: & there are Cases
here where Wine may be given, when from some par-
ticular Circum^s: it may appear to be contra Indi-
cated, as when the Debility is attended wth delirium:
& that wth Inflamed Edg^s: In this Case they have thought
that the Brain was Inflamed, w^o is by no means
the Case, & wine may be given wth Advantage. The
part^r: Circumstances Indicating it besides
Sense of debility, is the remarkable Feebleness
of the Pulse, & perhaps some considerable
Evacuation at the same time, especially
Solligative Sweats. in this Case, both of Deliri-
um is removed, & sleep procured by the moderate
use of Wine, & it ought to be given so as to remove
the Symp^t: w^o we intend to remove, unless
we find some bad Effects from it. & by visiting
the Pal: frequently, we will see if it has of Effect
to heat him & increase the Delirium, or w^o case
it may be diminished. but in these ^{low} Nervous
Fever, a bottle or w^o may be given wth freedom

to me great & that wth more propriety than we can give to any
 a few spoonfulls. Here we often see the effects of admitting
 cool air, as the debility is owing in part to y^e Pul^r being
 stifled in a close Room: & the throwing aside the Curtains
 & setting open the Windows procures an Immediate Re-
 cruit of strength, the only Consideration here is to prevent
 the Stream of Fresh Air from immediately entering the
 Patient: the general prejudice of Patients catching Cold
 in a Fever, hinders people from giving such relief:
 but during a Fever there is no danger of a Pul^r catching
 Cold, he is in a similar Condition to a person drunk,
 who never catches it when he is in that Condition, tho'
 very readily afterwards. Further wth regard to obviating
 the debility, the best drug is the Pulv. Cort. Peruv: especi-
 ally in the decline of the N. & S. Fevers, & particularly where
 there is any distinct Remission, I would give it wth freedom
 in such Quantity, as y^e Stomach will bear it in
 Substance. This is especially Indicated where there is
 any marks of Putrescence, as is usual in Warmthi-
 mates, & in that case too the Ux^r. Niteros^m may be
 properly added, to the Quantity of 50 or 60 drops

on the day. as & sometime in & true N. F. where there is a great depression of & N. power. - This itself ought not to be given in large quantities, as it is a remarkable Sedative. - Blisters are of particular Service, when early applied, when & Irritation & excitement are great, do much mischief. but in the Fever that is a common attendant in this Fever, they are a most admirable Remedy, & in both of A. & N. Fever, I have known the best Effects from a constant Succession of Blisters, as they dried up, & even from some of them ulcerating. In like manner to stimulate the System, Sinapisms are applied, these produce their Effects sooner than Blisters but they are not so lasting. In the decline of these Fevers a patient may be wth great Safety indulged in a little Animal Food particularly Beef Tea. —

I would mention lastly as a general Rule, the propriety of keeping the Belly open constantly, by daily Clysters, if it is not spontaneously so, & the patient ought to be kept extremely clean: w^{ch} is generally neglected, the same prejudice that makes them

79
averse to taking the Pat. out of Bed, & from admittance
clean pure Air, hinders them from shifting him, but the
Sonnens ought to be changed every day: especially where
there is a tendency to Putrefaction, as is the case in
warm climates, & indeed the Physician ought to be careful
of this, on his own Acc^t. as he is in danger of being affected
by the Putrid Atmosphere, when the place is not wholly
ventilated &c. Only care should be taken not to fatigue
the Pat: but there is a particular propriety in shifting
his Linen, where he sweats much; & the danger of
catching Cold is not so much from a clean dry Sheet.
as from a wet Linen about him. — Lastly, in all
fevers where the Head is affected, or like to be so, 'tis proper
to have it shaded early in the Disease, & to bathe it
wth Oxycerate, w^{ch} disposes of Pat. to sleep beyond any
internal Med^s. You are not at all to consider this
as the full Management of Fevers, but only as some
of the great out lines that are applicable to most of
the Pat: Cases, that we may have occasion to treat:
but is by no means a Complete Discussion of
the Subject. ~ ~ ~
I now proceed to consider more fully, the Particular
Cases. —

Elizabeth Fraser aged 20 admitted Nov. 28. Has been ill sixteen days, & at present compr: of Headach, Hoarse, *Tinnitus Aurium*, frequent troublesome Cough, w^{ch} copious viscid expect^{ns}: pain in the fore part of the Breast, w^{ch} is increased upon Coughing & sneezing, & sneezing a full Inspiration, an Universal soreness over her Body cannot be w^{ch} ease on her left side in consequence of the Cough, Skin hot. P. 120 sweats none, tongue dry & parched. no appetite for Food, thirsty. belly bound, has had no menses these two last months. knows no Cause for her Compl^{ts}: has taken a Cornish & got an Injection. —

This disease is a slow Fever attended wth Inflammⁿ & Symp^{ts} in g^d Beginning but w^{ch} had gone off almost entirely before she was removed into g^d Hospital but wth few of the Proper N. Symp^{ts} unless the Torpor w^{ch} was remarkable, & the extreme degree of Debility, complicated wth these were marks of topical Affection, & Congestions in the Lungs as appeared from the Cough, diff^y of Breathing & her not being able to lie on one side we may proceed from two Causes. —

81 Wherever there is an abscess formed, & particularly where
the Lungs adhere to the Pleura, the Patient cannot lie
on one side, viz the Sound side, because the Weight
of such an abscess occasions a Stricture in the part
& even where there is only an adhesion in the Lungs to the
Pleura, in consequence of the Inflammⁿ of the External
Membrane, their very Weight occasions an uneasy
pain upon the opposite side, & I have observed that
when this adhesion is complete, & the Soreness is
gone off, the Pat: is then able to lie on both sides.
With regard to the Pectoral Complaints, they were
not violent, & her situation did not admit of
N.B. the great compl^t was head ach, this in these
Fever may be the consequence, either of Con-
gestions & accumulations of Blood, & over
distension of the Vessels, or of Effusion, but
then the Sympt^s were more violent, & of more
conseq^t & are accompanied accompanied
wth Delirium, Sybarge & Convulsions.
But the head ^{ach} also frequently arises from a

from a morbid affection of the Stomach, & this is the case out of
 100 of 10, both in & out of Fever, & is almost universally
 the case in Fevers especially of N. & V. kind. In this case I
 apprehend, that as there were no marks of particular con-
 creased Descent: to the Head, we would have appeared from
 the flushing of the Face & pulsation ~~at the temples~~
~~at the temples~~ of the temporal Arteries. I think the pain of
 the Head arose from the Stomach, this also applies to
 the Vertigo which arises from a morbid affection of the Sto-
 mach, & not from any forced observation or effusion
 in the Head. The Tremulus Aurium, frequently
 proceeds from a stopping of the Nal: Direction of the
 Wax, it being dried up, sometimes it proceeds from
 a Particular Compression of the auditory Nerve &
 this Fever terminates frequently in a great degree of
 deafness: but this is not an unfavourable Sympt. but
 on the contrary a Favourable one. With regard to
 the pulse, the Frequency of it is owing only to an
 Increased Sensibility of the Heart, & an Increased
 degree of stimulus, and as there is no particular evi-
 dence of such Acromony, is merely Hypothetical, but
 further w^{ch} regard to the Pulse in Fevers, there is no
 great dependence to be had upon its Situation unless
 the Frequency is accompanied wth other Sympt.

if it exceed a certain degree of Frequency, & continue as it
 'tis a bad Sign: As suppose it increases continually
 for 8 or 10 Days, but tho' it get up at a particular Time
 to 130 or 140, I think little of it if it rises in this Manner
 however & Remains for 5 or 6 Days 'tis a bad sign Prope
 of great irritability of the N. S.; or who are said to be
 extremely nervous, a very trifling Circumstance will
 occasion a quickness of their Pulse: Thus, the violent
 a patient may make the difference of 30 in a Minute,
 & a particular Preg. ought to be had to this Circumstance.
 The softness & Feebleness of the Pulse is always unfavour-
 able, as 'tis owing to a diminished action of the San-
 guiferous System, but 'tis a proof that there is no
 topical Inflammⁿ: for a hard pulse always accom-
 panies this: & tho' small there is always more
 or less of hardness in it, when any Topical Inflammⁿ
 takes place - With regard to Heat I cannot pre-
 tend to acc^t for it, as I am not satisfied wth it is that
 proves the Cause of Animal Heat, & this Cause acting
 in a stronger degree, will be sufficient to produce

274
febrile Heat. The highest degree that it arises to in the
Therm: is 110, & it seldom exceeds 104, 'tis connected wth
an Increased Impetus of the Blood, but in many Cases
Heat will be extreme, while at the same time of Blood
is scarcely able to circulate. Thus when Pat: are
almost expiring, there is found to be a great degree
of Heat, to 106, & that is not to be ascribed to the In-
creased Impetus. In feeling the Heat of a Pat: body
we can have no just estimate of it. From feeling
the hand wth the Scaths, but it should be allowed
to lie upon the Breast, & of Therm: ought to be applied
for $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Hour together, before you can judge of the
Degree of Febrile Heat. — The large thin arises from
a Total Obstruction of the Exhaling Arteries from w^{ch} the
perspiration continually ensues, & if no Perspⁿ is
going on is evd: from if Pat: Skin en not being good.
This may proceed from a spasmodic Stricture
upon of Skin. & at of same time may be owing
to of diminished Action of the Exhalent Arteries them-
selves.

The sickness w^{ch} is complained of & w^{ch} is so constant
an Attendant on Fevers may proceed from a Morbid
affection in of Stomach, w^{ch} we are not acquainted wth
in of Begin: it may proceed from a foul Stomach
& from a Morbid Velocity, but this does not acc: for of

Sickness in & Cause of Fever, & where we see a vomit in this
 case, nothing on the side appears, to have been lodged in
 the Stomach, & it may be owing to some morbid affection
 in the substance of the Stomach & self independent
 of the contents. —

The Indications of Cure, are what I marked in the general review.
 There was no room for evacuations unless they were
 indicated by the pectoral Comp. & that had been of too
 long standing, for V. S. to be of any part. Service, the
 softness of the Pulse, was an evident sign that there was
 no Inflamm: of the Lungs at that time & so to diminish
 the Febrile Symp. I gave small doses of J. E. as
 y^e Eligible method of keeping a Fever at under, & of
 keeping the Febrile Symp. easy, but the total Cure
 was entirely an effort of Nature. — So upon the 29th I
 order her 1/2 Grain wth a due proportion of Water & Sy. of
 Nimoria, of w^{ch} she was to take 3/4 to be repeated every half
 hour for 5 Times only, in consequence of her Weakness, but
 I generally continued it till it produced purging
 & vomiting. With regard to the dose where there is
 great Debility & the poor, it requires a great dose
 to have any Effect; sometimes where of Incurability
 was great, I have given it to the am^t of ℥.ss viij, wthout
 any evacuation, a blister was applied at the
 same time wth a view to relieve the Cough & diffi.

ously of breathing, & as a stimulus to the System to over-
 come the Consequences of the debility. Upon the 30th her pulse
 was about 100 & feeble, the D. & E. had little operation, so her
 Situation was not of Effect of it. She had been very deli-
 rious, & her pulse extremely sunk, so there was danger
 of her sinking under it disease, by w^h the Indication
 was to obviate the debility, & to endeavour by every
 means to support the Vis Vta. She took a partial
 craving for small Beer, & as I have a great regard
 to all these Instinctive Cravings, especially for those
 people have been accustomed to, she was allowed
 to drink it ad libit. As she was constantly seen
 & so its Effects might be observed, I ordered her 1/2
 Pint of Port Wine, w^h was to be increased if necessary.
 At this time there appeared a Sympt^m w^h is commonly
 fatal in Fevers, a great difficulty in swallowing
 & that not the Consequence of Inflammⁿ, & another al-
 arming Circumstance appeared, perhaps of
 Conseq^t of the Blister, a suppression of Urine, w^hch
 I do suppose a great measure might be owing
 to this suppression. That suppression often
 happens also from a Torpor upon the System
 w^h makes it impossible to the Nat^l. Stimulus
 of Urine, where fore we ought to enquire par-
 ticularly into this Torpor: as they never speak of

87
it, themselves altho the Belly, will be considerably dis-
tended. The raising a Cat. to his knees, the fomenting the
Belly, w^{as} a gentle Stimulent Decided a simple
Emollient Glyster, but especially a Glyster w^{as} made
of Rye perline, beaten wth the Yolk of an Egg gave
relief in this Case, or it may be necessary to draw off
the Urine w^{as} a Catheter. A Glyster was ordered and
had Effect, so the Cathartic was not necessary. In consequence
of the difficulty of swallowing the Cat. Colic w^{as} ordered
for rubbing his Throat. for this Application commu-
nicates its Stimulus over the whole System.

Upon the 1st of Dec. her pulse was 120, & she was in
general better, & that evening the Pulse came down to
108. The Toment. were cont. every Night, & she got an Injection.
The Fever gradually abated but did not go off at once.
But as usual the Sympt. removing by deg^s but was seized
wth a pain in her Arm, for w^{ch} I ordered her Emollient Toment.
But what showed the Sympt. going off was, the Tongue
becoming moist, her appetite returning, & not a sweat
but a gentle Moisture all over her Body, her pulse
too came gradually down, 108 100. 86, 80, 72, 56,
& she had no off Complaint but a head ach, for w^{ch} I
ordered her head to be rubbed wth Oxygene, & that

not removing the Compt. she had her head shaved and a blister applied to it, she is now perfectly recovered & will be dismissed in a few days.

Lecture 6th

I shall mention first two Cases, received into the Clerical Ward since last meeting.

Ann Shankley, has the S. Pox they are numerous & confluent, her whole Body is covered wth them, they are of a small & watery kind, she is delirious at Night. No^t by J. Acc^t. I hear, she has been delirious often before. The Menstrues were upon her Yesterday, she complains extremely of her Throat & Mouth, the Case is desperate. There are several unfavourable Circumst^s. in her Case, so I pronounce an unfavourable Progⁿ.osis: thus; a great Load of them, their appearance, & that they are of a small kind, & do not usually ripen, the Circumstance of her Menstrues coming on of the delirium so early in the disease, & of a determination towards the head before she was seized wth the small Pox, but particularly the great degree of soreness of her Throat & Mouth, so that she will suffer extremely from not being able to swallow. What I propose is to keep her upon an Extreme Low regimen, to give her the Bark, as she is able

89

to take it. it can only be given her in decoct. She has
Lydurs given once or twice a day, is to wash her Throat wth
a diluent Liquor, a little stimulating, & has a Cataplasm
occasionally applied, from which she has already got relief, & to keep
her quite easy, & to promote the suppuration of the S. Pox.
she has an Opium at Night.

Robt. Brooks came in for a continued Decoction wth strong
Exacerbations, I propose to treat him upon a Genl plan
wth small doses of I. & E. occasionally fomenting his Legs
at Night, & to keep him upon a Lol Regimen. There is nothing
unusu^l in his Case.

Mr. Fraser the Pat. whose case we treated, was
dismissed upon 15th free of Complaints.

I now proceed to the consideration of a 2^d part. Case.

Isabel Smiths, aged 18. admitted 26 Nov. Compl^{ts}
of Headach, Vertigo, Tinnitus Aurium, sore throat pain
on the small of her Back, universal soreness over her
Body. Thirst, loss of Appetite, P. 100. skin hot, breathing
diff^{cl}. Tongue white & dry, nose cat has a discharge
of 5 Days standing: she was bled had a Blister
applied between her Should^{rs}. & was ordered the Sulph^r
Diaphoret^{cs}. Upon 29th her Compl^{ts} were headach

9^o
thrust any Tongue, Sickness & great Confusion in the head.
This is plainly an Inflam^d Fever of a Mucous, which
denotes the Genus was the sore Throat, about any of & ap-
pearances of any Gangren. For any Symp^t of Topical
Inflam^d mark of Genus, so where the Throat is inflamed in
General. I am clear^d Reg^d to & Nat^d of & Fever, ex-
cept upon looking into it it appears to be of Gangrenous
kind, we will not see three Inst^s of in Dub^t in a
Year.

I mentioned the Acc^t of & Febrile Symp^t in general in Eliz. Fowere
Case, w^{ch} reg^d to the pain in the Back, we must take notice of it, as it is
one of the most Universal Symp^t in & Beginn^d of Fever: but we
however I cannot well acc^t for: the place they Symp^t of is
exactly where the Spleen of Moombey is connected wth the
Vertebrae, & where the duodenum is connected wth: & as
the Stomach & 12th are much affected: whether these parts
communicate their Effects I cannot say: But the pain
is always about it's part^l Place.

This Moombey Fever seems to have proceeded from Cold
as the Occasional Cause. In many of these Fevers
I cannot pretend to ascertain any occasional Cause:
except that of Cold, & how far this produces Fever I
cannot say, but we cannot find any of frequently
some must hold it as & Occasional Cause.

We cannot acc^t. why one person is cured is cured wth general Inflammⁿ
Fever, another wth a topical, and y^t wth a Throat. —

and y^t wth a Cough, and y^t wth Pleurisy, and Inflammⁿ of the Bowels
and y^t wth Rheumatism. — Now in what manner people are cured
wth Fever &c. When the body is overthrust & possessed of a great degree
of Mobility, & Women when y^e Menstrua are upon them, I can't
pretend to say, but this is applicable to every other occasional
Cause, thus the remittent Fever of Camps, & from marshy
Effluvia, this occasional Cause does not produce its Effects
universally. For in an Army they are all equally exposed
to the occasional Cause, yet it takes place in some only
& not in proportion to the debility of y^e System: So
wth reg^d to y^e Infection or Contagion: a Number of people
going into an Hospital, where there are several Contag-
ious diseases, some of them catch it, & the Infection
proves the occasional Cause, while in others it produces
no Effect, we shall mention two parti^lr disorders in
the Stomach, these will not produce it in every Person
A great N^o. of the Fevers of Children are from this Cause.
For by a vomit bringing up your ropppy Stuff, the
Fever is removed, so wth regard to these Causes why
they produce diseases in some Cases, & not in othrs
I cannot pretend to say, but wth regard to Fevers
from God, that parti^lr part that is weakened & has.

suffered most in Inflam^y diseases formerly is most readily affected in Conseq^t of application of the acap^y on the Cause. — In respect to this particular Fever, altho it was Inflam^y the Sym^p of Inflam^y were not so severe, as to indicate any N. S. So I proceeded on the usual Course of T. & in such M^o as to produce Evacuation, & to have her Legs fomented at Night. — Upon 2^d of Dec^r the Sym^p were moderate, but the comp^l of son throat, w^{as} rubbed wth the Cl. Potat. wth a View to remove the disorder, and as a general Stimulus to the System, in order, to promote Perspiration. This however did not produce the intended Effect, so blisters were applied behind the Ears, w^{ch} seemed to have removed the disorder effectually. The T. & Enet. was cont^d. & her pulse gradually became slow, the urine was clouded, but about the Natural Decim^t. The T. & gave only 2 or 3 loose Stools. The Sup^r was to a remarkable degree, as appeared from her Countenance, & her being almost constantly asleep, did not go off till the 6th for some days she was extremely d^r of. w^{ch} circumstance oft makes Pat^s appear more stupid, than they really are, & it always comes on when there was a great degree of *Stimulus Nervum* in the Begin^g. Upon 8th she was a little better & got

th. Salin. Inlap. is excellent for removing the transient
Sickness, that does not require a Vomit, & upon 16th she
was dismissed free of all Complaints. —

With regard to the Stupor, there may be some difficulty how
to proceed, when it comes to so great a Height. Often in these
Cases they do not go off wth any critical Evacuation
but the only Cure is by a Sleepiness, that continues for 3 or
4 Days, but where it goes to such a Length, the difficulty
is whether 'tis not owing, or is not to be considered as a Symp^t
of Congestion in the Brain, & so whether we are to apply
the most powerful Stimulants, as having the head blistered,
giving stimulating Med^s & using wine liberally.
Many other Med^s that are powerfull in stimulating
the system. The slowness of the Pulse, is not ag^t this
but is not against this, but is rather a Mark of it. & I
have seen it fall down to 40, when the ag^t Febrile Symp^t
ran high. The only Rule is, if when the Pat. is awake
He is not delirious, if he does not pass his Stools, involuntarily
if there is no Subsultus Tendonum, whenever I find these
Circumstances absent. I conclude that the Lastst Symp^t
are not from any Congestion: & that 'tis such as is Na^t
tural to these Fevers upon the decline & rather a sign of Approa^{ch}

and. But if I was to find any of these Symp^{ts}: I would have
the head blistered immediately: & if there should appear to
be any remarkable Determin^{ts}: to the Head, from the flushing
of the Face &c. I would apply cupping glasses, to the Temples
& take away what Blood I wanted.

But we regard to the Application of Stimulants ^{to the System} in Fever. —
I would observe that the Term is of ambiguous Significⁿ:
Where for as we have Occasion to use the Word much: I shall
point out several Circumst^s: w^{ch} regard to Stimulants
& Sedatives, & I shall show that the Term is used in very
different Senses, & its meaning ambiguous, & that it is
only a Relative Term.

1st We speak of Med^{ts}: in general as Stimulant &
Sedative, as they produce a Contraction of the Muscular
Fibres.

2^d A Stimulus again means what ever applications
Internal or External, have a Tendency to excite the S^{ys}:
& to take off part^l: Debility, under w^{ch} we feel so much Labour
or that loss of the U^l & Torpor, & give Vigor to all
the Mental Faculties, & this may be done w^{out} any
particular Contraction, & means the same thing
w^{ch} Cordials, & Muscular Contra^{ts}: may be, or may
not be the Conseq^{ts} of this.

3^d What acct^s: as a Stimulus upon one part may

act as a Tonic on any. Thus what produces Muscu: 95
lar Contr: in the part to w^{ch} it is applied, may in any
place take off the Contr: as is the case wth regard to blisters.
In the part to w^{ch} a blister is applied, it acts as a Stimulant,
but may prove, a very effectual Tonic, where there is
a Convulsive Contraction of the Muscles. So, in case of an
Blisters may be Tonic wth respect to that Part. And
in respect to Tonic: of the Legs, the Immediate Effect
is certainly Stimulant in respect to the Legs themselves,
producing an increased Action of the small Vessels
upon the Surface there, at the same time, that they act
as Stimulant here, they act in general as Tonic upon
the V. S. so if there are very few Meds: better to take off a
very high degree of Irritation upon the System & for
removing Sub. Pindonium, taking off Delirium,
& other affections in other parts of the System.

Altho' what is Stimulant in one part, & State of the
Body, may prove Tonic in any State of it.
So a part in an Inflam^y. Fever, when the Symp^{ts}
are violent, Wine acts as a Stimulant, again to the
same part in a slow Nervous Fever, it acts as a
Tonic & all the spasmodic affections, are more effectually
reduced by the Use of Wine, than by any other Remedy.

96.

so that in the lowest kind of *N. Fever*, where it even proceeds to Delirium wth Inflamed Eyes, these Symp^{ts} may be carride off by the Liberal Use of Wine, & tis most Effectual for procuring Sleep.

5. *The Remedy*, in its first application to the Body may be Stimulant, & at the same time the Effects produced on the habit in a little time may be Sedative.

So in respect to Wine its first Effect is as a Stimulant: at y^e same time if one takes a sufficient Quantity, tis as you all know sufficiently Sedative afterwards, & lays them first asleep like any other Narcotic, & so in wth regard to Opium, its Effects are Stimulant, & Cordial yet the most powerful Sedative.

6. *th* A Thing Stimulant in a certain degree applied in a greater degree, or continued for a longer time, may prove a very powerful Sedative: so in respect to Cold: Cold is one of the most powerful Stimulants, if a great degree of it be applied for a short Time, as the Cold bath: But let it be applied a very short time longer & it proves the most powerful Sedative. It totally suppresses, & destroys the Nervous Power;

It is now req^d. to heat, in a certain degree its Stimulant, in a
greater degree it is sedative, & debilitates the system ex-
tremely. particularly hot Air, w^h has of strongest Effect
in destroying the N^o. Power. & produces Relaxation, so in
respect to the Warm Bath, for a little time its Effects
are the most powerfully Cordial, yet remains long for
a considerable time it acts as a very great Sedative.

7^{thly} Whatever has a Tendency to depress in a very
remarkable manner, or to produce the greatest depression
of Spirit, by the same Means it may stimulate the
Muscles, & produce Convulsive attraction, so in respect
to all very severe Evacuations, the Stop of a great Quantity
of Blood &c. acts as a Sedative, but it does not prove
mortal, till it excites the most violent Contractions in the
Muscles.

8^{thly} And what proves stimulant to one, may not
be so to another. So the Effects of Wine & fermented
Liquor, they make some people tipsy, so that it is an
idle question in respect to such Remedies whether
they are Stimulant or Sedative as it is merely a rela-
tive Term, & the only proper Questions are that
are the Effects of a certain Remedy in such a case
Whether does it act in a stimulant or sedative, & what are
its Effects as such. as you have so frequent occasion for
the Term, I thought it necessary to explain it thus.

95 And now I must bring up all those Part: that have been
dismissed lest the Part: Cases should slip out of your
Memory.

Elizab: Campbell, aged 17 Admitted Nov:
28th The swelling wth the comp: of wth the Antile is of the
Erysipelatous kind, wth is distinguished by a part: kind
of Redness & upon the Impression of the Finger becomes white,
but soon recovers it's Redness, upon the Impression being
taken off. The swelling of her Legs is of a Erysipelatous kind
because the Left fits upon being pressed, & this did not
proceed from any particular disposition in the Legs alone
wth is frequently a Symptom of Debility & a consequence
of the Evacuation, but 'tis a Common enough attendant,
upon Obstructed Menses, & there was a disposition to this
venous Effusion all over the Body As app: from the
swelling Arms, from a venous Effusion in to the cellular
Membrane, wth may be very quickly reabsorbed again
into the Common mass of Blood.

What in general tends to carry off these Swellings are
Diuretics & Cathartics, & wth was very properly ordered
before I saw it, was the Gum of Ashtar wth Ginger,
as 'tis too cold upon the Morrack by itself, but as she

throw it up. I gave her a dose of Salts, wth Cream of Tartar & Sugar.
 wth regard to this you will observe that you cannot sweeten a solu-
 tion of Salts themselves, the Sugar makes it more nauseous, but
 if you add Cream of Tartar, the Acid unit makes the Solution bear
 the Sugar, or if you add any o^r Vegetable Acid, in a considerable
 degree, the solutⁿ may be sweetned. This seems to have removed
 the swellings, but upon this a suppurating to come on again.
 She got afterwards a dose of Salaff & Colomel wth regard
 to these, that gentle Mercurials & Purgatives, have a better
 Effect, when these swellings are of any considerable standing
 & I imagine that I have observed, that Mercurials & Cathartics
 in small Doses, & frequently repeated at the Interval
 of an hour, are more effectual, than a full dose at once. The
 Evacuⁿ are not so considerable, but the Effects are more per-
 manent; as the complaint of Sickness, she got a Vomick
 of Ipecac, & was dismissed quite free of Compl^{ts} except
 that her Menses were obstructed, for we she got along wth
 some of the Pill Ecphr. Qualiy: With regard to these
 Compl^{ts}, I shall say a little as 'tis frequently Occurring
 but at any Rate 'tis im proper for any Pat. to be
 kept in an Hos^pital, for this where they have no

other Complaints, the Total Indolence in persons accustomed to a life of exercise is most ^{un}favorable for removing of this disease, as a great deal of bodily Exercise, not carried so far as to fatigue the person is the Best thing for removing it. —

Peggy Campbell aged 15 admitted Nov: 18 compe of Headach, Nausea with loss of appetite, bitter taste in her Mouth, of a Sordid white Standing, white pain in her Left Side. Altho. she has several Febrile Sympt: I do not consider her disorder as a Fever, because two of the most Important Sympt: are wanting as the Reg: Pulse, & part: degree of debility, & attended Fever. So I consider it merely as a Stomach affection, or a Compt: proceeding from Morbores in the Stomach, but afterwards I attributed it to that Morbid affection, w^{ch} is Conseq: to obstructed Menses, for there is a sympathy between the Uterus & Stomach, so that whatever does obstruct the Menses, affects the Stomach beyond any other Part, & even in the Case of Pregnancy, when Women are in our Prospect in ~~perfect~~ Health, the Stomach always suffers more or less, as appears from the Nausea & Vomiting. —
I cannot imagine that the obstruction of the Menses

can produce Fever, or that any Sanguine Plethora, can be occasioned from stopping off so small a vessel. & this Stoppage often produces the most violent Effects, upon the Constitution, that immediately before there is any time for any Accumulation, that can be hurtful, but in Consequence of the Universal Disorder, that it produces in the N.S. all the Secretions are affected, & aural Plethora follows, not immediately in Consequence of the Suppression of the Menstrual Blood, but in Consequence of the Stoppage of the other Secretions occasioned thereby. — The Bitter Taste in the Mouth is an almost universal attendant upon the Alterations in the Stomach, what it is that produces it I cannot pretend always to ascertain. — Whether 'tis really a Change of the Quantity of the Fluid secreted in the Mouth, or whether 'tis a Change produced in the Organ of Taste itself, as this Conclusion may proceed from either of these Causes. It is almost an Universal Sympt. in Fevers, 'tis particularly an attendant of a Sour Stomach, as it has a very particular Effect upon the Breath, Thus the Breath acquires a particular Smell in this Case, or is frequently observed in Children, who are then said to have a heavy Smell in the Breath, & by this we can know the present State of the Stomach.

With regard to this Case, the Indications were the Use of Gentle Vomits
 w^h were useful both in removing any vitiated Contents of the
 Stomach, & the Sickness & likewise in promoting the
 Menstrual Discharge, for in the Case of obstructed Menes
 tis one of the Best Remedies. — As the J. & E. had no Effect
 I gave her ʒi of Ipecac & ʒi of J. E. I had no doubt
 that the Stomach Complaints would return, but it is very
 inconvenient to give repeated Vomits, as if freq. repetition
 weakens the Tone of the Stomach, & the Stomach itself, that is
 repeatedly thrown up, is often produced in the Action of
 Vomiting, so that tho you should give a Vomit every
 day, the Contents will be the same, & the more the Act is
 repeated the more the Tone of the Stomach is debilitated
 so that when there is a Morbid Disposition of the Stomach
 & a tendency to accumulate the Vordes, tis better to carry
 it downwards w^h gentle Laxatives, & w^h this Vice I ordered
 her of Rhoe. Amac. w^h tends to prevent that Roulane
 Nausea & Sickness w^h they are so much distressed
 Upon the 3th Pulse was very Feverish, was up to
 106, & she complained of great Sickness & Thirst, so if she
 was evidently in a Fever at this time. And from cond.

what was the Cause of her Lumps: & from the part^r
 Completion of the Gorge, I concluded that this Fever
 was the Consequence of more Plethora; & so that of taking
 of a small Cup of Blood might relieve her & so that
 the taking of 3 viij of Blood entirely removed the
 Lump: so that she went out upon 5th without any
 Complaints but the Obstructed Menses.

As ye obstructed Menses is a Case it so frequent occurs
 I shall at our next Meeting make a few Observ^s upon
 this Subject, & then go on wth the next Particular
 Cases.

Lecture Viith May 25th 1770

I shall mention the Patients that have come into the Ward since
 our last Meeting. --

Mr. McClellan, Has the S. Pox, they are distench &
 of a very good kind, this Pati^r is so very easy that he is able
 to walk about, & small Cases indeed of the small Pox, where
 they are able to do so I would never make them go to bed.
 It is seldom if people get to his time of life have them so easy.
 He has a gentle Chl^rine Mixture, w^{ch} is the only Remedy I
 have Prescribed.

Peggy McCaff was in the Hospital 10 Days ago.
 & dismissed well, but upon going abroad had

got a rheumatism wth cough &c. as she had been a good deal
blooded, I only took $\frac{z}{3}$. 5 or 6, & as this is not sure, I
will not repeat the $\frac{z}{3}$. till I see more urgent sympt^s.
she has only been ordered a gentle laxative, & an opiate at night,
and a purge of the cough. —

Eleanor Thickstone wth Epileptic, or rather extremely
violent Hysterical fits. I observed that, there is no comp^l. so common
among our Female Pat^s. as that of obstructed Menstr^u. & as this
frequently acts as an occasional cause of their disorders. I
said I should give a few observ^{ns}. upon this disease. I
have observed that a suppression of the Menstr^u. cannot oc-
casion any violent constriction in the System, simply
in consequence of the accumulation of blood because in their
most usual q^{ty}. they do not exceed $\frac{z}{3}$. 5 or 6, we cannot pro-
duce any great disorder, & the most violent sympt^s. in consequence
of a suppression, come on immediately upon their
being suppressed at the time they are flowing from
any occasional cause acting upon them, & the most
violent effects immediately succeed, before there can be
 $\frac{z}{3}$ of blood accumulated. — so that the disorder
must depend upon diff^t. Principles than the small
accumulation. —

Whenever they have been obstructed for any time
there always ensues either real or apparent Ple-
thora: that the Plethora is real I don't imagine

from the small q^{ty} of Blood, but the general Indisposition ope-
 rates upon the System, in consequence of the diff^t secretions
 are checked, & particularly if by the skin, it is a Retention
 from this Cause that appears in Women where there is
 a Suppression of the Menses. — At all times when the
 Menses are flowing there is a remarkable degree of Mobility
 of the System, & is variable in many Women especially those of
 the better Rank, & if most trifling accident will often give
 a sudden Check to it. This very great degree of Mobility is
 not general among Women; If it was we would hear
 of many more violent disorders in consequence of it than there real-
 ly are. The Women in a lower Rank of Life are subject to
 the Anacolite, get their feet wet &c & without feeling any In-
 conveniency, so that the female Constitution will not
 suffer from any of these accidents. But take Manhood
 as they are at present debilitated by the Habits of Modern
 Luxury, the smallest accident suppress this Dis-
 charge, & even these Remedies if in general have a ten-
 dency to increase the flow, from some peculiarity of the
 Constitution, stop them entirely, as if putting the legs
 in Warm Water, is a most common Remedy among
 Women to promote this discharge. At the same time I
 have known several Instances of its producing of
 contrary Effects: Whenever the Menses are suddenly
 checked, the first Effects are upon the N.S. & those
 people subject to Dysuria are affected wth Hysterical Dis.

But in our Women the first Sympt: are those of fullness
 & of the Inflamm: Diathesis, there is a general sense of
 fullness & oppression w^{ch} in a part^r manner affects the stomach
 & is attended wth dryness & parchedness of the skin, & this makes
 me imagine that 'tis more an obstruction of the Perspiration
 that occasions the Plethora, & whatever brings the Stricture
 upon it Surface affects the stomach more or less we make
 it more or less affected in Fevers, & hence the Violated
 Secretion of the Succus Gastricus, & the several Disorders
 of the stomach are produced.

With regard to the Sympt: in consequence of a sudden obstruc-
 tion of the Menses, they are of two kinds, such as come
 on immediately, or such as may appear afterwards.
 I say the diff: trains of Sympt: that take place here
 are first all appearance of Inflamm: Diathesis &c.
 These are succeeded by a general Torpor of the whole
 Body, and a suppression of the N.P. There is a serous
 Effluvia spread over the Body, the Legs swell at
 Night, the high coloured complexion becomes perfectly
 Pale, & puts on the Look we distinguish the Chlorosis.
 The Method of treating this disorder in the diff: Stages
 of it must be directly different: Upon the first oppre-
 sion there is a train of Hypo-urical Sympt: but
 after a long obstruction a train of Hypo-chondriacal
 Sympt: come, & very often the Fluor Albus.

The application of Heat, especially wth Moisture, when persons are overheated, proves frequently the occasional Cause & sometimes wth people of great Sensibility of Mind, they are obstructed by any thing that affects the Mind violently, especially if it happens when they are flowering. Sometimes they are obstructed in consequence of improper Regimen. The Women, people of Fashion particularly, have a great many obstructions wth Regⁿ to particular foods, w^{ch} I believe are more popular prejudices, w^{ch} have no foundation in Nature & Experience, altho there is a Regimen favourable for this discharge. I have no doubt the Want of Exercise is the most frequent Cause among people of Fashion, & this not only suppresses them, but may also bring them on in too large q^{ty} commonly in three times the q^{ty} that strong labouring Women have them. The typical Cause from a Want of Tonicity Done in the Vessels of the Uterus, This disease is extremely seldom if ever produced from general Relaxation, for in Women however greatly excited in consequence of coitus, by long Years, & in the last Stage of a Phthisis Pulmonalis, the Menses continue Regular, so when we suppose the Cause to be Want of Tone, it must be a Want of Tonicity Done in the Uterine Vessels themselves but a more frequent Cause seems to be a Spasmodic Structure upon the Uterine Vessels, & there is anoy

caused off from either of these w^{ch} may bring on the disease or rather continue it viz an altered determination of the Blood, Nature being put out of her usual Course. In some of what this Hemorrhage takes place in some part of

The Body sometimes 'tis determined to the Stomach, so that a Vessel will burst there, & the 1st Vomits Blood, sometimes it bursts a Vessel in the Lungs & occasions an Hemoptoe, & sometimes it breaks out from the Nose. In this Case the Hemorrhage only appears at a certain Time, & will frequently return at the same periodical Times, that the Menstrua used to do. And when once the Habit has taken place, it acts as a Cause of the Suppression from the Uterus, but in Case

of this Suppression 'tis very seldom if any bad Consequence occurs. Thus a spitting of Blood from this Cause seldom leads to a Phthisis Pulmonalis, or is attended wth any fatal Consequence: I mentioned formerly the very diff^t Effects from any occasional Cause obstructing the Menstrua, & from their being suppressed from frequency, the former induces a general disorder upon the Constitution but when from the latter Cause the Stomach is only affected, & in general few Women & Nurses, of w^{ch} enjoy a much greater freedom from disease. The indications of Suppression vary, according to the part^l State of the Suppression to the longer or shorter time it has continued & as there are Symp^ts of Inflammⁿ & Adhesion or of a general Torpor & Relaxation of a debilitated Habit,

109
The 1st Indication then in *Begin?* to remove the Plethora
or its Conseq^s. This is principally affected by V.S. this
however is only of service in two Cases. viz whenever
there are marks of Sanguine Diathesis from sanguine
Plethora, & whenever Hemorrhages are like to take
place in any parts of the Body. In Conseq^s of it upon
other Acids. & is proper to take off the Violence of
the Spasm. Some Women are seized wth violent
pains in the Bottom of the Belly, & Back w^{ch} induce
Violent Hysteric Paroxysms. Where V.S. proves Anti-
spasmodic, & in all such Cases where they are attended
wth spasmodic Affections, V.S. is at least a temporary
Remedy. I do imagine of *Calentis paribus*, is pre-
ferable to take it from the Ankle, rather y^r from
the Arm, but if there is not a good Vein there, 'tis better
take it from a large Vein in the Arm, than from a small
one in the Ankle, as the Effects of the V.S. depend upon
in a great Measure the quickness of the Evacuation.
Other Remedies to take off Plethora & its Conseq^s
are Cathartics, w^{ch} refer to w^{ch} in *Begin?* if there are
marks of sanguine Plethora Drastic Purges often
do much Mischief, they ought to be cooling ones.
But when the disease has continued for some time
the more stimulant ones are proper. This disor-
der is commonly attended wth Costiveness, so to keep

the Belly open, I say during its first stage, small doses of Neutral Salts, as Gum. Tark. Castor Oil &c. are proper but when the Inflamm. & supp. have gone off the best Laxative is the Rhubarb Pill, or Elix. Sacrum. This acts likewise as an Emenagogue, it carries its Effects thro' the Intestinal Tube, so as to give pain to persons affected wth the Piles, & the Stimulus it gives to the Rectum, communicates itself to the Adjacent Parts, we may have some Effect in restoring the Flux: Great Attention ought to be paid to Regimen in the Time of the Sanguine Plethora, the Regimen ought to be cooling & the Pat. ought to abstain from Animal Food & fermented Liquors &c. but afterwards a full diet is necessary to support the Vis Vta.

The Indication is the Removal of Spasm the most Effectual Remedy I have said to be wth. Next to this gentle Emolus are the most Effectual for the removing of this, they not only have the Effect of removing Spasm in general but they derive to the Skin, & promote Perspiration, & in consequence of this obviates one of the principal Inconveniences of the disease (the Plethora)

besides in cons^q of the very Shock they give the System,
 they have an Immediate Effect, & I have known Instan:
 ces of the Menses coming on, during the Time of an Emul:
 But besides these two Remedies, that one has most frequ^{ly}
 recourse to is Pediluvium: no Remedy is more Effectual
 in suppressed Menses, than this: but w^e regard lock:
 As to every thing that stimulates always, should
 to be made use of about the Time the Menses should
 come on when they are regular. About the Time of
 Menses should come on & Pat: the pat: feels a sense
 of Weight & more or less of Pain in her Back, has a
 Headach &c. & all the Symp^{ts} of Topical Affection
 com. on, & this is the proper time for making use
 of any Remedy as a Stimulant, but at oth^r Times
 such Remedies may more readily do Mischief than
 good, they may occasion the Rupture of a
 Ves^{ic}le at any part, where Nature is making
 a determination at that Time, & this ought to
 be particularly attended to in Pediluvium or in
 putting the Pat. into a Camaccium w^{ch} is
 most Effectual in taking off the spasm. —
 3^d Indication is to restore the Tone when the obstruc:
 tion proceeds from Relaxⁿ & particularly from

112
Topical Want of Tone in the Uterine Vessels. In this case many of these Med: celebrated as ~~Emmenag.~~ Emmenag: take place, they are stimulating & quicken the Circulation & so when the Inflam: Diathesis takes place must do mischief: so wth reg: to of Hotte Gums, Steel, Electricity Black hellebore &c, we have been so much educated, but they have no particular specific Effects on Stimulating the Uterine Vessels. In this Way many Remedies may be employed, when Hypochondria & a general Torpor & Relaxed State takes place. This is the proper time for Emmenag: gums, Electricity & particularly for a great deal of Exercise. Great mischief has been done, from the general Principle that Exercise is proper, while there were all the Marks of Sanguine Plethora, as it brings on violent Inflam: Disorders, Spitting of Blood &c. But when this has gone off, no remedy is more Effectual, particularly in the Way of Walking, w^{ch} puts the greatest Muscles in Motion. — The Castor Oil & Sulphur is a good Med: in this Stage of the disease, & the Use of the Cold Bath is an admirable good remedy here. In short Exercise Cold Bath, Power, Rest & Heat are the principal Remedies to be made use of in this Stage of the disorder: With regard to Antispasmodic Remedies, I forgot to mention

the Effects of Opiates is often any very well, whenever the Suppression is owing to any Spasmodic Stricture of the Vessels, they ought to be given by Clyster as 60 or 70 grs. of L. L. put into a small qt^y of Infus. Senas for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. This too is a good Remedy for violent Choleric Pains, that sometimes occur before the Menstrua come on. after opening the Belly an Anodyne Clyster gives Immediate Relief, & the Menstrua frequently come on an hour or two afterwards. No much for chills: order we is so freq. among the Female Pat^{ts}. From what I have said you will see, that an hospital is the most Improper Place, where there is no disorder: for such Pat^{ts} they being cut off from the principle Remedies that can remove the disorder, particularly from Exercise, & as such Pat^{ts} are in general accusd. to daily & severe Labour, the Interruptions of it may be productive of very bad consequences.

I now go on wth Particular Cases.

W^m. Ritchie, of his disease I formed an unfavourable Prognosis, from first Sight, there were all the Symp^{ts}: that threatened a beginning Hydrops Pectoris, there was ev^d appearance of great Con

gations of Blood & increased Determinations to the Lungs
 & from Const. Diff. of Breathing. I imagined if they
 were already ~~affected~~ enforced by Tubercles. The
 Swelling of his Legs & the Urine diminished in qt^y were
 Symp^t: of the dropsy, & that there was an Effusion
 to a certain degree in his Breast, but this Effusion
 was not to any great qt^y. for in such a case, the Pat.
 can only sleep in an erect posture, & there is another
 Symp^t: it shows if Congestion to have gone a good
 Length. about Midnight, the Pat. is suddenly wakened
 from his Sleep wth a Sense of oppression, about his Breast
 & this Paroxysm. lasts for about an hour, when he finds
 himself himself pretty well again. Now as these Symp^t:
 were absent, I concluded that there had been no con-
 siderable Effusion into the Chest. The whole appearance shew'd
 the Plethora; his gross habit of Body, his bloated look & swelled
 Countenance &c. When ever the Lungs come to be obstructed
 in any way whatever, it occasions a constant difficulty of
 Breathing, & whenever this takes place, there must be a
 laborious Circulation thro' the Lungs, as in consequence
 of this a Stop put to the free course of the Blood ascending
 from the Vena Cava, & the Effect of this is a general Magnitude
 in all the Vessels of the Vena Cava descendens, w^{ch} is measure
 of the Swelling of the Legs; but this is frequently owing to a
 debility, w^{ch} occasions a serous Effusion in the Legs, in
 this case, these swellings are to be considered as pleural
 Symp^t: of the dropsy. They are a constant attendant

of any disorder in the Lungs it occasions a constant diff^{ty} of breathing. Now when this diff^{ty} returns, only in Paroxysms no such swellings take place & when from an impediment Circulation that Swelling is greater at Night. In erect posture rendering the Circulⁿ more diff^{ty}. & so proper swellings in these Cases are considerably diminished in the Morning. The immediate Cause is an Effusion taking place in the Cellular Membr^a, so that when we make a puncture into it, the Water is discharged. The diminution of the Urine may proceed from the Increased Determination to the Lungs, & the difficulty of breathing from Tubercles formed there probably: but likewise may proceed from a Stricture of the Bronchia or into the Thorax. —

I see no reason to apprehend that there was any Purulency for there was no Hect^{ic}. I saw only his pulse was more violent, & there was a little degree of Heat, the Pulse was about 80, & really a feverish pulse at times, but it was not what we call a Hect^{ic} Pulse. For he had not the Hect^{ic} Exacerbatⁿ. wth attend real Purulency. The Cough might be partly from the Stimulus of the Tubercles, & partly from an increased secretion of the Mucus from the Arteries which choke up the Bronchia. & there is reason to think that there is a particular Acrimony in it Matter ejected, the

116. pain of the Belly was entirely owing to flatulæ, as
was in the Bottom of his Belly in the Tract of the Colon at the
gth Pleura & not in the Stomach, as is commonly the Case in
Hysteria. The flushing of the Face is a great Attendant of
Impeded Circulation thro the Lungs, & proceeds from the
accumulating of Blood in the Head, hence the flushed
look in persons labouring under Synocha & an asthmatic
Paroxysm. From this acc. you may easily believe, I
formed but an imperfect Prognosis, & the more so of the cough
was not long of appearing after the difficulty of Breathing
had taken place.

The Indication in his Case I took to be the following —
1st To lessen the plethora: that there was either real or ap-
parent Plethora is extremely evident: the distinction between
them is this, when there is gth of Blood contained in the
Vessels than ought to be naturally, the Plethora is real: but
but when the Crass of it is not increased, but there is only
a greater degth of the part of the usual gth of Blood fill-
ing a greater space: The plethora is said to be appth
& this requires as much to be guarded against as if it were
order to remove this Indication I resolved to take some
of the Blood: where there is no Pendency to a dropy &
Venous-phlegmatic disposition: I would not chuse to take
away Blood in gen^l: but when this accth upon the Lungs
whatsoever tends to increase the Circulth thro the Lungs
as it tend to remove the Cause of the dropy is not
improper: & nothing gives such Effectual Relief

117
in such Asthmatic Cases, as the taking away of small quantities
of Blood, & I have been obliged to bleed a Patient twice a day, tho his
legs were swelled, & his habit in general relaxed. because
had I not bled him, he should have been suffocated. & per-
haps the taking of ʒ. 2, will take off the Spasm upon the
Lungs & give Relief. And a View to take off the Plethora
I ordered him a Looselie, to abstain from fermented Liquors
& animal Food, & intended to keep on a perpetual Bleed-
ing, in order to promote a constant Discharge from his back
was of considerable Service in such Cases. To prevent
the swelling of the Legs, Issues are properly put on
immediately above the Knee. & perhaps where they are
prevented from using Exercise this is the Best place.

II^d Indication. To increase the secretion by the Skin, or to in-
crease the detens.ⁿ to of Surface in order to carry off any
Water that was effused, or was in danger of being so. This
particular is answered by the Exhibition of gentle Emetics.

III^d Indication. To mitigate the Severity of the Cough, w^{ch}
this New it was necessary to give an Opiate at Night,
& as this is supposed to loosen & expectorate. I gave Squills
along wth. We find however that Opium tends rather to
promote the expectoration, Also wth the same View I
ordered the Jus. Lini ad Libellum -

Upon 30th of Nov^r he found himself easier upon the 1st
of Dec. Complained of pain in the Back & Breast &

difficulty of Breathing, so that it appeared necessary
 & next day he found himself much relieved. Upon 3 again
 he had a very bad Night owing to the Cough & diff. of
 Breathing. This was relieved by taking away some blood
 & a vomit, & the Blood at this time was very sizey.

This Cat. I fancy did not like the course, the freq. Vomits
 the Phlebotomy & my proposing to put in an Issue, in-
 probable made him seek to ~~put~~ be dismissed, & as the
 Confinement was very improper for him I agreed that
 if he had remained, or rather had he ~~same~~ been under
 my direction out of the House in a proper situation, I wd
 have follow'd the following course.

To live in a free air, w^{ch} is of great consequence in this case, & a:
 void especially on horse back: as in all cases where the
 Lungs are affected, walking is improper, as it occa:
 sions a more freq. Return of B^{lood} to the Lungs, in
 consequence of the most proper Exercise is by gestation
 & above all of a sea Voyage.

To order a Cool Diet to keep his Belly open, & to put
 a Seton between his Subs & to promote the discharge
 by the Skin, would have made him wear a flannel
 shirt. — And w^{ch} regard to all Acids & stimulating
 diuretics, they were not to be given till the violence
 of the Cough was abated, for these are only proper when
 matter is to be expectorated, & is very scarce.

This is of general Plan I would follow in such cases.

Lecture 8th

119

I shall begin as usual wth mentioning the Cases that have come in since our last Lecture.

Thos. Little comes in for a Leprous kind of eruption on his skin, this appears to be a species of great Leprosy, & as it hath been of long standing, have but little hopes of a cure, by the use of the Mercur: it has been sometimes cleared off, but this season is unfavourable for it. In the Spring it often appears of itself. The Mercur. Cor. which is the preparⁿ. wth ans^r. best in the cutaneous Cases. This I have ordered for him, wth may be successful, but it will probably return again.

Samuel Green.

Has the common Infant^s Fever, rather of the low kind, he comp^s. of unweers: & some cough, pretty copious expectⁿ. He ascribes his Comp^s. to Cold. P. 94. I propose to keep him upon the V. E. to Torment^o. & Pulap^o Salin^o. or Nitronum, there is nothing unfavourable in this Case.

Simon Davis

Has also a Fever wth caught from occasional Cold. The genus of the Fever appears to be more of the Rheumatic kind, as the Comp^s. of pains in all his Limbs, & great debility of them he also Comp^s. much of sore Throat &c. This man has been bad about 12 Days: As there was a good deal of Tension & fullness in the Pulse, I thought it necessary to

take a little Bleed. while the softness of the other Mans pulse did not admit. I propose to give *T. Emet.* in small doses. There is nothing unfavourable in this Mans case. —

Cecily Waddy.

Her *Symp^s* are a slow Fever, she had a great depression upon her when she came in, the most urgent *Symp^s* seems to be the *Symp^s* in her Throat: we made her speak & swallow wth Difficulty: On acc^t of this I ordered a blister behind her Ears. The *Sulap* & *Ac.* & *Podic.* her pulse is from 96 to 116, she is now convalescent. Her pectoral *Symp^s* are removed, yet her pulse remains quicker than ever. —

Eleanor Thuckstone.

This is an *Ex^{tr}* of the very Violent Hysteria, so is a good Case for us, the *Paroxys^m* appear to be hysterical, both from the manner of their coming on & from the appearance in the *Fit*. There is an uneasy sensation in the Region of the *Stom^{ach}*: & the *Spasmodic* Hysteria, or sense of strangth in the Throat, the Abdominal Muscles are chiefly aff^d. There is however a spasmodic affection, all the Muscles of her Body. The *Symp^s* & general *Tonnes^s*, we may bowing to the Violent Contr^{ct} of the Muscles & the Return of every *Fit*, & also of *Tonnes^s* or Tension in her Throat, w^{is} a disordered kind of Crying, she hath had more *Trin^s* since last Spring, they only returning a little in 6 or 7

weeks. She sleeps well as she was of a pretty full habit &
 her Menstrua were obstructed. for these Reasons on acct. of the
 Violence of the Cruell: I thought N. S. was necessary, she
 was accordingly blooded to ℥viij. & was sured wth a full
 very little the Blood was flowing: w^{ch} was very extraordinary
 as this was to produce a general Relaxⁿ: So there appears to
 be a great degree of Mobility of the N. S. In order to regulate the
 State of the Præcordia, I ordered her Pills of Casac^{ty}. & Allow, the
 first of a Bungan Antispas^m: & she allows to keep open her Belly But
 I would not expect any good from a great evacuation, as this in-
 creases the great Mobility of the Viscera & it is necessary to quiet the
 Violence of the Cruell: affect: I mean to endeavour to antici-
 pate the Fits, if there were any warning previous to them by
 I Easter & L. & in order to prevent the Accupion of the Visc.
 I shall try much in large doses Castor, Oiler & to put her in
 the warm bath, but they come in so great a hurry, that no remedies
 can be given. I also give an Anodyne draught at Night -
 I ask now I give a bolus of Castor w^{ch} is a very good Antispas^m
 & for the Soreness of the Throat I have ordered a demulcent
 Linctus. I keep her upon Milk diet - that of this House
 is unsavourable for Hypochondriacal & Hypochondriacal
 Pains. As there is a morbid Acidity in the Stomach, w^{ch} is the
 Broth composed of a great q^{ty} of Vegetable Matter, is apt
 to increase. I had a blister applied yesterday, as Bungan
 Antispas^m: & I will keep a small part of it open. I mean to
 try the Effect of the Sanguisugum. The Cons^t. Use of the Warm
 Bath is reckoned unfavourable in such Cases, as tending
 to relax the System. But at the same time I have had good
 Effects from it as an Antispas^m: & tho. I would not continue it

regular Way, & we will have an opportunity of seeing for once what Effects it produces. We now proceed to the particular Case we have been discussing from the Start. The last pat. whom we treated was Mr. Buller. we next proceed to.

David Henderson This pat. ^{Comp.} were great Head-ache. This Case I apprehend threatened very much a Phthisis Pulmonalis, at the same time I did not imagine there was any Ulceration in the Lungs, or any Abscess forming there. There were no Symp.^s of a purulent State. The most general Symp.^s of this is an irregular Hectic Fever, wth the Horrens Vagi, or shivering fits thro the Day. His pulse is only 88 - Skin cool & no appearance of Matter of Pus in the Expect.^r so that there was no reason to think, there was any purulency or Ulcer in the Lungs, nor of any pus forming there, but at the same time there was reason to suspect the Infarct^s or Tubercles were forming. Upon 29th his pulse was 100. he Compl^d. of pain in his breast wherefore on his pulses getting up so much, & the pain of the breast threatening a begin. Inflam.ⁿ I ordered Acobriate. that he was ordered to be bled, tho' ^{sup}oxygen there was no febrile Disposition, & upon his being bled & getting a vomit, he was considerably relieved, the gent^l Indic.^s were the same here as in the former pat. Case. viz. To take off the determination to the Lungs by directing it to the Skin, by means of gentle Diaphoresis, & to

123

this Yew he took a Vomit wth taking off the Delerm[?] to g^d
Breast is a good pectoral Med. & the most common Remedy
of this kind is from Cold, or from the delerm[?] to the skin
being suppressed. The feeling a considerable pain upon
making a full inspir[?] & his not expect[?] fully made
me the rather Blood him, wth I resolved to repeat, as of
quickness of the pulse, sensation of Stomach, & want of
proper expect[?] should indicate, wth Yew to mitigate
the severity of the cough & promote the expect[?] He takes
the Mist. Mucilag. & Sy. Scellit. this last is a Nauseous
Med. & has a tendency to make Pat[?] Sick, & this content[?]
Sickness destroys their appetite, when given to such
a degree however as to excite a considerable Nausea:
It is of more service as an expectorant, if given
only the Pat. must notice it at the time of taking his
usual Meals. But the Effect of it is considerable, & is
proper: as it produces Nausea, if given frequently
large q^{ties} they are apt to produce Diarrhoea, & th^o it
is proper to keep the Belly open, the Nat^l way of
removing the Disease is by expect[?] wth ought not to
be stopped. This Pat was put upon a Milk diet as
all pat[?] ought to be, who are threatened wth a Phth[?]
Pulmonalis, & got to drink the Infus. Lime or the Emulsi.
g. Arabic, wth is more agreeable than the othrs: the blood taken
was not very, wth was so far favorable, & removed the apprehen
sion I had, that an Inflamm[?] Congestion was taking place in
the lung, this Crisis however is more apt to appear after

congestions. Inflam^t & pain than when it begins,
 but it is agreeable to find the Blood free of it, the pulse
 intermit^t, when it calms, but lying in bed not. I can't
 rec^d for it but in Isabel Morro it was the same, regular
 when lying in bed but intermit^t. when sitting up.
 This Intermission is a sign^f. common in fevers
 & comp^d. many people have it naturally, for it is readily
 occasioned by any little Iner^t. & of itself is not alarming.
 It is sometimes also attended wth a great palpitati-
 on of the heart, & some of oppression & Anxiety. When
 the Pulse is constant and Intermit^t. pulse is an alarming
 sign^f. as it shows a Topical affection about the
 Heart, but where the Pulse is only transient, like
 Intermission of great Constⁿ, & is a common attend^t.
 of disorders of the Pura & Visc^a, & of the Stomach & bowels
 we frequently observe it, so that it accompanies a Diarrhoea
 before it begins to operate, or when we give a cathartic
 as well as during the time of the operation & Colic
 mentions a prognostic a Critical Diarrhoea, in an
 Intermitent Paroxysm. These things I mention as
 people are apt to look upon this as an unfavour-
 able sign^f. & that on acct^{of} its commonly taking place
 at the approach of Death.

In order to take off the Determin^t. to the Lungs, & the Sem^s
 of the spasmodic Stricture, & to keep up the Discharge
 a blister was ordered to his Back, & part of it to be kept

open; & in a few days the Stricture of his Breast & Cough 125.
was relieved. On the Second he complained of Total Loss of
appetite: we only considered as a transient disorder of
the Stomach, & perhaps owing to the too free Use of
Sedatives. — he got an Ipecac Vomick we relieved him
On the 5th he bled at the Nose; pretty considerably. we
I apprehend was of Service; after this I grew better
daily: only Comp^d of Cough & a little Cough: for then
he got Squelch Pills, & a small proportion of Aloe, in order
to keep his Belly gently open, without producing a Diarrhea.
Upon 19th he was dismissed free of Comp^d: only a little
remains of the Cough

Mr. Lawson.

There is no dependency upon the Acc^t: he gives, as he is a good
deal doated & this is not the Effect of the disease. This perhaps
the Cons^g: of Age, & he is not so far advanced in Life neither,
but you will observe, we could make him give any Anore
we pleased, we was a very disagreeable Circumstance
in this Case. it was evidently the Inevitable, according to the
Definition given of this disease by all Medical Writers.
The Defen: "vis diffin diff: Medical Writers, & we in those
who have given Nosologies: Some have defined it from
apparent Yellow colour. but Dr Cullen, who in def:
is fullest & most Comp^d: also takes in the Circumstance

of the Stools, & it is very necessary to take in these, for as the
 the Definition, takes in a class of diseases w^h have no relation
 to it, as the Yellow Fever of the West Indies, & all Autumnal & Bilious
 Fevers, when the Bile hath no obstruction, & when you take in the
 Symp^t of the White Stool, this limits the disease as being owing
 to obstruction of the Bile into the Duodenum, I do not men-
 tion this on acc^t of the Name w^h is an Immaterial Genus:
 but because where names are given to diseases, these diseas^{es}
 should be distinguished by such a concurrence of Symp^t:
 as will distinguish them from all others. to w^h they bear a resem-
 blance, but are quite diff^t. — Almost all the Symp^t of Ty-
 phus were present in this case, the only Symp^t: w^h he had not
 are a Dryness & Itching of the skin, Costiveness w^h is a
 common attend^t of this disease, but his belly was sufficiently
 open, great Fluctuancy too, was sometimes present, & pain
 in the Region of the Liver, but this is not und^{er} connect^d wth the
 Disease

This disease freq^{tly} terminates by a diarrhoea, especially
 when it has been attended wth a Costiveness during its course
 & Calculous concretions are often found in the Stools, w^h are some-
 times supposed of a degree of Acrimony, w^h is reasonable
 to think. In old people it is often connected wth or termi-
 nates in a Scurvy of the Liver, & occasional Dropsy

for when ever the Liver becomes *Scherric*, the free Return
of the Blood thro' it, being prevented, Congestions are produced
in all the Abdominal Veins, & Dropsy is occasioned
from the Increased Effusion, & probably from the Disper-
sured Lymphatics, sometimes it produces Haemor-
rhage, from the dissolved State in the Blood, w^{ch} is particularly
the Case in Warm Climates. Sometimes it comes on wthout
any known Cause. A Sedentary Life, & whatever tends
to disorder the Stomach & impair the Appetite dis-
poses to it. It may be a Conseq^{ce} of Spasmodic Cholics
which after they have gone off, frequently leave a Tem-
porary Jaundice.

Sometimes it is a Conseq^{ce} of very Violent Coughs, of very vi-
olent Vomiting & purging: w^{ch} regard to the Prox Cause
it may proceed from a Variety, the general Cause is the
Bile not getting into the Duodenum, & in Conseq^{ce} of this
its being reabsorbed into the Mass of Blood, either by reurge-
ration by the same Vessels it came originally in: or by being
taken up by the proper Absorbent Vessels: but w^{ch} ever
Way this is done, it does not affect the Practice & its being
reduced into the Mass of Blood is certain, & it is now
agreed that ~~it is~~ Scherricity of the Liver itself cannot
be a sufficient Cause of this disease, as there must
be a Secretion in the Liver, before it can appear
upon the Skin.

There may be a variety of Causes, w^e may prev^t the Bile from getting into the Duodenum, as a Coalescence of the sides of the Ductus Communis, in Cons^q of a great inflam^t or from a partial kind of purulent Matter, w^e agglutinates to itself any Part it is in Contact w^t. This is a Cause however that seldom happens, the most Common Cause is from Calculous Concretions w^e happen freq^t sometimes it proceeds from a simple Acidity in the Bile, in w^e Case if disease is easily removed. Sometimes from Tumors upon the sides of the Duct along or from contiguous Parts pressing the Duct & preventing the Bile from getting out. — Sometimes there is a partial Jaundice, w^e appears, goes off, & returns again w^e may proceed from Spasms or from Calculous Concretions or from Stones w^e obstruct the Duct and are carried off & the disease removed for the time; but still these are succeeded by others w^e bring on the disease again, or by shifting their place, they may allow the Bile to pass in, so that the Stools will be considerably tinged, but 2 or 3 Days after again for the Stools resuming their old Place the Stools appear of a White Clay Colour. —

From the Particular Symp^{ts} of Sleeping, Tremor, & Listlessnes, one would imagine there was something in

129
The Bile is acted as a Tonic on the St. one of the common Conseq:
of this disease is to disorder the digestion, As soon as the Food thro
passage thro. of Elementary Canals is mixed wth the Bile or
Pancreatic Juice, there is no more acidity to be found in it
if the Passage of the Food be very quick as in a Diarrhoea, even
the Stools will have a considerable degree of that acidity
w^{ch} it hath acquired in the Stomach, but in gen^l: it is destroyed
wth part^l: purgation, the Bile ans^r: in Digestion is not easy
to determine; but if whole digestive Powers are greatly disordered
when this disease takes place. Thus there is a great Degree of morbid
Acidity, flatulency, & Costiveness, for the Bile no longer as a St.
imulus to & Peristaltic Motion of the Guts, & promoting the
Secretions & Costiveness must follow, w^{ch} reg^s: to the Prognosis
from the Variety of Causes, it is impossible to say, what
of term^s: of the disease will be I think in general
in infants it is never attended wth Danger, but when it affects
people far advanced in Life, & where there are obstructed
Abdominal Viscera, & Scirrhus of Liver, it generally terminates
unfavourably. There is no Instance almost of a Scirrhus Liver
in Conseq^t: of hard Deinking, where it does not terminate in
dropsy, & prove fatal. And here we see the Folly of ima-
gining that any Remedy can be a Specific in this disease
while it proceeds from such a Variety of Causes, that have not

the most remote Concretions w^o meanoy, thus it may proceed
 from an enlarged P^{an}creas, from Calculous Concretions, Acciden-
 tally, from a more Spasmodic Stricture upon the Ductus Com-
 m^un^{is} of the Nervous Affection &c. Now what Connection
 have these Causes w^o meanoy? or can any particular
 Remedy remove a disorder arising from so many diff^{er}
 Causes? So there is no disease w^o we can promise less in,
 at sometimes it readily goes off, while at oth^{er}s it hath resis-
 ted every Remedy; & indeed the whole Ducts the Cystic
 & Communis have been found so impacted w^o Stones.
 That there was no possibility of their being removed & as
 we cannot know from what Cause the disease proceed, we
 must be very uncertain w^o regard to the Prognosis
 Cure; & must offer it extremely in the Dark. If we see a
 person, that has passed Calculous Concretions, & if
 Jaundice comes on afterwards, we have no doubt of
 disease proceeding from these Concretions, or if a
 person complain of violent pain in the Region of the
 Ductus Communis, I have no Reason to doubt
 that it proceeds from the Irritation & Stimuli there, but
 when there are no such Symp^ts. as in our Pat^o Case it is
 impossible to determine from w^o Cause it proceeds.
 I now proceed to the gen^l Indica^toⁿ in this disease for the

to remove the obstructing Cause, provided we know it, if the
occasional Cause be a spasmodic Colic, an affection of the Urine, or
in Conseq^t of Stricture we may know it. These however may have
dislodged Calculi, we are impacted in the cystic Ducl, & brought
them into the cyst. & so the disease will be owing to Calculi. —

2^d Indication to supply the deficiency of the Bile, by giving
some Med^s. we serve to perform the same offices in the Alimen-
tary Tube. 3^d 4th To obviate any Concomit^t Symp^t of the dis-
ease, w^h regard to the 1st, if removing the obstructing Cause
Vomits are most generally made use of, & are generally suc-
cessful, if the Calculi are not of large size & Round shape
& indeed considering how the Parts are situated, any Impacting
Substance, must evidently be forced into the Duodenum,
& accordingly a Vomit hath often succeeded, & the disease
carried off by a Bilious Diarrhoea, in w^h several Calculi
have been found, but where the disease is attended wth pain,
& Inflamm^y Symp^t: a vomit is dangerous, the obstruction here
may probably arise from an Angular Stone, & if it is not
removed by the Vomit, it may be fixed more obstinately
besides the great Pain w^h the Vomit occasions. Therefore
in this Case, the patient ought to be bled before the Vomit:
— Tomentations s^d be applied externally, & he should be put
into a Semiacuum, & Emollient Clysters given, & thought
to be put upon a Cooling Regimen. — After this Med^s.

of an Anodyne Draught, may be given in a large dose wth propriety, & very often an Anodyne is attended wth the same good Effects, as in Nephroitic Passions. When the Stricture becomes relaxed & the Stone will drop into the Bladder, so the Anodyne Draught may remove the Cause of the Pain, & thereby allow the Stone to pass, for wherever a Stone gives pain, that increases the Stricture upon the Duct so that the Stone cannot pass.

Lecture IXth. May 29th 1773.

I shall begin wth mentioning the Pal^{ts} that have come in since last Lecture. York Ferguson a Black aged 9 Years, hath the Small Pox, they are perfectly mild, & there is no occasion for any sort of Prescription.

Mr: McDonald is come in for Gravelish Complaint: they are of 5 years standing, he hath been sounded for the Stone, but none found, yet he hath all y^e Sympt^s of attend a Conformed Stone or small Calculi in the Ureters. I propose on putting him upon a course of Lima Water, w^{ch} is of very good Consequence, in bringing away small Stones. That really a power of dissolving very soft Stones. I propose to use the Mercurius in only as a palliative, as it gives relief to the Sympt^s & as an Emollient & Demulcent the Inflammation - he is put upon a Mush Diet & I mean to

by the Caustic Alkali, or Chitties Drops, & to keep his Belly open
wth a laxative Pill, & he needs an Anodyne Draught at Night.

Anne Syme came in for a Rheumatic Fever, had a Nolt
pain in her Shoulders &c. & comp^d. much of Angina. this Case
I propose to treat by V. S. the St. J. Smith - the constant Use
of Pomentations at Night - & Sulap. When her Comp^d are
gone off, but she hath got an ugly swelling in her Throat, w^{ch} seems
very deep, & it is an unfavourable place for Suppuration as
it sometimes in this Case makes its Way into the Cavities of the
Throat, so she hath got the Ducret. Tamarind, & a Blister
to her Neck in order to take off the Abscess from its Place.

James Merriam hath a Complication of comp^d. & hath
a Constant Fever, & feverish Paroxysm, recurring in an Ire-
gular Manner - he has a Sunery upon him. &c. papas
his Food indigested, & has sometimes passed Worms. his P. was 135
& very feeble, there are narrow Tumors evidently in his Neck
& from the Bigness of his Belly. I don't doubt but of rare
Infarctions of the Mesenteric Glands, has been bad about
two Years, w^{ch} since he had the Measles: w^{ch} a View to check
the Diarrhoea w^{ch} was upon him, he has got an Ipecac. Vom.
an Anodyne Draught at Night & is put upon a Milk diet -
I propose wth a View to strengthen the Habit in general
& particularly wth a View to the Scrophulous Habit, to give the

Back in small doses as his Stomach will bear it, & to operate the Diarrhoea by proper Astringents and an Anodyne at Night, & as he has Worms, I will give him such anthelm. as his Stomach will bear & not increase the Diarrhoea.

Mary McLeod has a variety of Comp. pain in her Stomach, Colic, &c &c so severe at night that for two Nights it has deprived her of sleep. This case is principally a Hypochondriasis, but the principal Comp. is the Colic, & is chiefly to be attended to, & as there was some degree of Anorexia, I thought it necessary to order V.S. & to take a Vomick, & an Anodyne Dose at Night, wth a View to resolve the Infestation. I ordered a G. Ammoniac wth a View to promote the Expectoration.

Peggy Grieve. This is an extremely unfavourable case. I will the Symp. of Peripneumony, & probably, a very Considerable Effusion has taken place into the Cells of the Bronchia. She is ordered V.S. & a Blister to be applied to her Neck. & I shall order the Solut. DE. according to particular Circumst. & V.S. as the Pulse bears it, she is in very Considerable Danger, but I make it a Rule to take in every Person in an Acute Case.

At our last Lecture I was treating of Mr. Lawson who had the Jaundice. I made a few obser.

various upon Diseases. I mentioned the Variety of Causes, w^h
 might produce the Jaundice, or prevent the Passage of the
 Bile into the Duodenum, & that as this Disease comes from
 such a Variety of Causes, it would be absurd to suppose
 that there can any one Med^c: be universally useful; & that
 some Cases from the Nature of the thing must be incurable
 as when there is a Coalescence of the sides of the Duellus *caecus*
 I reason respecting the use of Lomies on the Jaundice. I
 observed that we are to consider whether or not the Disease
 is attended wth any considerable Irritation, upon the
 Duert, and mesg^{ts} of Calcutt, because in this Case we
 must take off the Inflammⁿ: & prevent Suppuration in conse-
 quence of it, on this acct. & it is the Remedy, that we have
 first Recourse to, & after we have made use of this once &
 again, Emollient Timent^t. Internally, & Emollient Clysters
 thrown up, as a Warm bath near the part affected after
 such Evacⁿ: an Opiate maybe given wth propriety & safety
 as after this, the Stricture being taken off, the Bile passes
 easily into the Duodenum. & the Dis order is removed, so
 that in this Case an Opiate proves the most Effectual & di-
 stribuent, it is extremely dangerous, & I would reckon
 it very bad practice to give a Purg^e. till the Pain is removed
 whenever the disease proceeds from a Stricture of the Bile,
 blocking the Duodenum, I think they are of very great

Twice, it is the case commonly in Children, when a Vomit
 very often removes the disease very quickly; I mentioned
 the Propriety of giving Vomits when the disease proceeds
 from Spasmodic, & not from Spasm merely the Effect of Slow.
 The Cathartics that are given in this case ought to be varied
 accord^g to y^e Particular State of the Stomach & Habit. If
 there is a general, Torpid phlegmatic Habit, then cool
 & P. Slow, the warm Stomachic Purgatives and Best
 as the Pol. Abt. or small doses of Elix. Sacrum. But if
 the Disease is attended wth any consid^d degree of Heat
 & great Itching upon the skin. Particularly when
 it is attended, wth Obstruc^{ts} in the Abdominal
 Viscera, the best Purgative is the Soluble Elixir
 given diluted in very large q^{ts} of Water: the Opera-
 tion of Natural salts depend very much upon
 the q^{ty} of Diluent Liquors taken along wth them
 as is likewise the Case wth Mineral Waters, & in
 this Case a small Du^{ty} of the Salt will be suffi-
 :cient. 3o in 2, Water will have more Effect
 than ʒss dissolved in only ʒij of Water, but in all
 Cases of Obstruction of the Abdominal Viscera there
 are, these are the most proper, & where there is
 any Reason to suspect the small doses of Calomel

may be given joined either to Rhubarb or Aloe. 10 grs. of
 q^r, or q^rss regularly for sometime. Mercury may be given
 but another Remedy as I shall mention afterwards. In the
 Case of Venereal Jaundice that is of long Continuance &
 in people far advanced in Life, I have never known any
 purgatives and so well, as of purging Mineral Waters
 these part^l: that contain an Impregnation of y^e fossile
 Alkali & Marl Waters, these too have the best Effects in giving
 some appetite, & is freq^t: destroyed in y^e Case of Jaundice.
 I have g^t: dependence upon y^e Bath & Bulten Waters,
 & the Moffat Water often and so well in y^e same Circumst:
 whenever we give in Imitation of y^e Mineral Water
 we ought to give them in a large quantity, as these Waters
 owe a g^t: deal, to the g^r: of Menstruum, & part^l: ought
 to be under the same Regimen, rising pretty early &
 Walking about during the Time they are drinking the
 Water: but persons will be deceived by trusting to
 small doses of Mineral Salts, given in a solid Form.
 Wth regard to the Solution of y^e Stone Calculus, &c:
 quantied wth any Med^l: if we can depend upon from
 y^e Analogy to gravel we would naturally incline
 to try the Lime Water & y^e Caustic Alkali. Any

purpose they serve too is to dissolve a Considerable part of
the Viscid Gluten w^{ch} the Stomach & Intestines are lined
& from their dissolving softness, they ought I think al-
ways to be tried, & have often seen them of very consi-
derable Service, for y^e Stomach Comp^{ts} w^{ch} accompany
the Jaundice. A Decoction of y^e gras^s Roots hath been
long celebrated, for its having been found that in Cattle w^{ch}
have been long fed upon dry feed, the Gall Bladder is im-
packed, but after they have got y^e Gras^s it is rare if they
are furnished wth such Concretions. This common deco-
ction wth these added a y^e Neutral & Salts, partly the
Soluble Tartar, It is for the same purpose y^e Scapio
given, w^{ch} is the Caustic Alkali w^{ch} an Oil, but a more
simple Worm is preferable, as Chitties Drops, w^{ch} are y^e
Alkali & quick Lime given in a little Broth, or an Infusion
of Salsed & Althaea Roots. With a View to supply y^e
Bile, besides such Laxat^{vs} as I have mentioned, Bitters
are often prescribed, & they have a Tendency to correct
the Disorders of y^e Stomach to brace it & remove
flatulency.

Where there is reason to think that y^e Liver is at-
tended wth Insurrections of y^e Liver itself, one may think
that Mercury may be given wth good Effects. The Common
8th Pill, joined wth the Squice Oil, or wth dried Squill

we combined together is a good discretic Med^e. & as this disease has a
part^l tendency to lead to Dropsy, it is of a very great U^{se}
to keep & secretion off Urinary Passages as open as may
be. — In the cure of Jaundice, where it is owing to Angular
Calculi, I do not know any thing of more Service than Exercise
part^l on Horse back, w^{ch} is particularly adapted to all obstructions
of y^e Abdominal Viscera.

In respect to y^e Food, the diet is in general ordered to be of
aesculent kind, from a general opinion y^t Jaundice has
a Tendency to produce a putrescency of y^e Animal & ~~Animal~~
Fluids, but this is extremely rarely y^e Case, for Jaundice gen^l
appears wthout the smallest marks of Putrescency, in y^e System,
in cold climates especially. & suppression of aesculent Food in
many Cases, of Jaundice is not so proper, because there is a dispoⁿ
to morbid Acidity in y^e Stomach, & nothing tends so much to ac-
strengthen as the Bile mixed wth, so y^t this acerbous Fermenta-
tion will arise to a greater Height, & aesculent Food serves
to prevent (increase) this. It is a common Rule not to eat Eggs
in Jaundice, but I know no Rule this is founded upon, & I
have never seen any bad Effects from them, & they are in gen^l
as light a species of Animal Food as any that can be given.
I shall now mention in gen^l our Pat^l Case more part^l
& y^e Med^s. prescribed for him. There was a Consol^{id}.

1st degree of Tension in his Belly, but no Circumscribed tumor,
so that I did not suppose y^t there was any Schirousness of
Liver, but from y^e gen^l fullness there was Reason to sup-
pose that there were obstructions formed there, so I thought
it was proper to keep y^e Urinary passages clear, by
giving y^e P. Scull^l wth Mer. There was a small quantity
of Mucus added to keep y^e Belly open: & from y^e View I
have already mentioned. I prescribed y^e Reg. Calc. to give
the Day: we was as much as his Stomach could well
Bear. & what I have seen of Considⁿ: the small Obstruc-
tion of y^e Abdominal Viscera is freq^t. Friction of y^e Belly
wth any unctuous fluid, w^{ch} enables us to continue y^e Fric-
tion Longer, therefore in Dropsical Cases, & in Jaun-
dice it is of considerable Service, & a stop to y^e Pain.
Tensory. & fullness went off. Upon 5th he got
y^e x of y^e Spine. Nothing was so proper to contrain-
dicate the Use of a gentle Emetic, & as y^e Yellowness
was lost: it was a Med^l: y^t was to be tried, he said
y^e stools were yellow, but I could see no red do
on his Colour, he was not so drowsy as formerly how-
ever, & had not the Dropsy so much upon him as
at first. Upon 8th Compⁿ: of sickness, but this
did not appear to be connected wth y^e Disease, & I
considered the sickness wth y^e Want of Appetite &
Cough, which he had as perhaps y^e Consequence of some

accidental Cold, but upon these appearing his Pills were
 intermitted, & he got an ag. Vom. & Diarr. Cathol. q. 15
 3^d day to brace of Stomach, & create an appetite, & at
 same time of Some Water was intermitted, it being im-
 proper to give any acid along w. it. He was then or-
 dered Pills of Soap, extract of Gen & Aloes, & I was pro-
 posing to put him upon Rhetts Drops in large doses,
 but he wearied of his Situation in of House, & set now
 present of Trials. I will consider of Case of
Colin Lenox, aged **LXVIII**, admitted Dec. 2^d 1770.

This disease was evidently a Nephritic Case, but at same time
 it was attended w. Conoid. Diff. & Symp. he had are
 generally these of attend Stone in of Bladder, & had
 of Pathognomic Symp. of Stone in the Kidney, on left
 Side there was a Carpor of the Thigh. & a pain in the
 Testicle, but of Symp. if was wanting was Vomiting
 w. is a common attendant of Stone in of Kidney. As
 regard to there being no fixed pain in of Region of of Kid-
 ney, it is a case of happens very frequent there have been
 many Instances of even whole Substance of of Kidney
 being destroyed by of accretion of a Calculus, where
 there has been no Acute Pain, only an oppressive Sense
 of a Weight. the Pain in Comp. of was evid. along of
 Course of of Ureter, sweeping along it, & immediately

142
upon getting to the Bladder, y^e Pat: finds himself very much at
ease, from y^e Symp: mentioned here. there seemed little doubt
but there was a Stone in y^e Bladder. I had little doubt as y^e
Pain in making y^e last Drops of Urine & in y^e Urine.

Here I w^d observe y^t all y^e Symp: y^t attend Stone in y^e
Bladder are extremely ambiguous, so y^t y^e actual feeling of
it by y^e Introduction of y^e Catheter is y^e only certain proof of its
being there, not but that there may be a Stone wth the Catheter can
not reach. There is a broke if y^e Stone hath when struck upon
w^e is very well known by Surgeons. but y^e Stone may also form
a little cavity, or may be surrounded wth a kind of Involucrum
in w^e case y^e person sounding cannot hear it. altho y^e Catheter
come upon it. It may too in many Cases be discovered by the
Introduction of the Fingers at y^e Anus. — The probability
in this Case was that there was no Stone, I have seen many
people who have died of Hemip: of this Kind, & no Stone was
found, but y^e Bladder was found indurated & ulcerated
from a Stimulus laid upon y^e Neck of y^e Bladder. & where there
is a g^t Congestion of Blood there, y^e Stricture & Strangury
produced in such Cases is a disorder y^e old People are very
subject to, & it is one of y^e most distressing Symp: I know
of a Hd: upon old age. — I shall have occasion after-
wards to treat of this disease more particularly so I

shall not enter upon any disquisition wth Reg^d to of Calculous
 Diathesis at present. He upon a supposition of their being
 a stone in the Bladder, was put upon a course of of Small Waler,
 & the Urine w^{as} black, who recommended this Remedy
 consider as an Astringent, & not as having any lithanthropic
 quality, & this is of Case wth of most of of Med^l. that are consid^{ed}
 as lithanthropics. — He took the Infus^o Lin^{is}, & gave
 relief in Strangury or Irritation of of Bladder, whether from
 any part^l and matter or land, this occasions a prodigious
 Secretion of of mucus wth lines of Bladder, & it is carried
 off so quickly that it leaves of Bladder tender, & when these
 Mucilaginous Muds are taken in, in great Q^{ty} they serve
 in some measure to supply the place of of abraded mucus.
 he got an Anodyne Draught at Night. Soon after he was
 put upon this Course all his pains went off, you will
 observe if they had not been of long standing. but any
 Comp^l Succeeded w^{as} did not seem to have any Connection
 wth this at all. — viz a Swelling of his Legs, & likewise
 a Swelling began in his Belly, & this increased so fast,
 that I thought of having punctures made in his Feet;
 many Physicians have a dread of making Punctures from
 fear of Gangrain; but if they are not made of Swelling

continues all such times as I legoburst of themselves. & Gangrain I think is much more liable to be occasioned in this Case, than when the Punctures are made from parts being much extended, beyond their Natural state, & their being so much soaked in fluid, that they can never recover their Tension: I think therefore the sooner & punctures are made, Better. But another application^{to} has sometimes been made, namely, small Blisters, is not so proper, as being more apt to bring on Gangrain. The Puncture answ^r. very well in this Man, they need only to be made very small, into cellular Membrane. In 8 or 10 Days the swellings were gone off entirely & he was dismissed upon 23^d free of Complaints.

Next proceed to Case of,

John Brooks aged 40, admitted Nov. 29th.

This Pat. could give no acc^t. of the Cause of his Comp^t. but his having eat some Parsnips. I have mentioned among the Occasional Causes of even the Foulness of the Stomach.

& I have known many Instances of a Constant Scurvy being brought on, & kept up from things that did not agree wth the Stomach, till they were evacuated.

I do not pretend to say that ^{this} was the whole occasional Cause, there might have been some of

that concurred here, we have no gr. reason however to suppose there was
 No got of Inem. Com. & of I. Emeto, w. vomited & purged him several
 Times, & had a most remarkable Effect in most surprisngly relieving
 the several Symp^t: but as of same Fever was still lurking &
 I. R. was cont^d: & if same gr^s had now no Effect it was remar-
 kable: & this is commonly of Case wth antimonials, when 1st given
 & of Stomach South. They soon operate, but a few wards of same gr^s
 generally does not operate at all, & a Considerable gr^s of gr^s are:
 quired for a Dose, at this Time, his appetite went off & he
 got a Vomik of Spue & I. E. wth operated well both up^{ward}
 & downward, as far wth he had no return of Bile Symp^t:
 & was dismissed well upon 5th. This then may be cons^{id}:
 a Fever from a Morbid affection of Stomach. —

Lecture 10th

I am first to mention of Pat^t: if have come into of Uni-
 vers^{ty} Ward since our last meeting.

Archbald McDiarmid has all Symp^t:
 of Common Fever, is always delirious in Night his Labour
 120 — There was all marks of considerable Obical & delir^{ous}.
 of Head, on this acct he was bled in of Temples, for
 as of Fever had cont^d: so long & as there was no par^{tic}l^{ar} strength
 in his C. general. Bleeding, was not indicated, he has
 got of P. E. & has got his Legs fomented wth of gen^l: plant
 have foll^d in all my Fevers, he was greatly relieved by the Leeches
 & there is of appearance of his getting well. —

Peggy Grue has a variety of *comp.* it seem to point at
 Calculous Concretions in the Urinary Passages by, & are no
 great marks of Stone, of principal *comp.* are *Stranguary*
 & if possibly may become sand. Altho I am very far from
 being clear of, & see any Stone existing, upon a suppo-
 sition of it she is put upon a *Subitum* & *Spontaneum*
 & I propose to vary the dose as it agrees with the stomach, she also
 takes of *Inj.* Vin. & has an *Unodine* Draught at Night.
 Will.^m Long his *comp.* appear to be principally a
 Rheumatic Fever, he has had repeated Bleeding at
 the Nose, has pain & tenderness of Stricture at his Breast
 & prevents him from breathing & freely he has likewise
 severe pains in his Limbs, & considerable Swellings at
 his Joints. The Hemorrhage Disposition & Swelling of
 his Limbs marked of Genus of Fever. This is one of
 the Cases in which in a spasm. manner one can
 bleed most Freedom. The blood if was taken was
 most uncommonly Sore, but I would observe that
 severe frost has a considerable Effect in determining
 the particular *buffy* Coagulum of Blood, so often gen. of
 Blood is more *buffy*, during Frost (*caloris praesentis*)
 than at other Times. There is reason to apprehend
 an Hemoptoe from very violent Pain he has at
 present at his Breast, & difficulty of Breathing on
 acct of w^{ch} he has been ordered to be bled again

& I will have no trouble to take a little from time to time, for ¹⁴⁷
the Cough has taken of Mucosa Mucilagen. & Inj. Sini &
to keep his Belly open &c. he is ordered Symplic & Amaladones
of E. & F. — This is of Plan for of Patient. I proceed now
to give an acc^t of our Pat^s who have been dismissed. —

Suckland Howes. Old^r aged 20. admitted Dec. 2
The Pat^s Case was evid^t a Rheumatic Fever. he comp^d of
severe pains in both his Wrists & diminished Motion there.
He knew no part^r cause for his disease, not even of catching
of cold, w^h is y^e most common cause. The diminished Motion
there may be partly owing to of Pain, & partly to a kind
of Paralytic affection, w^h is often attendant upon Rheu-
matism. I do not speak of real Palsy, but of something
tending that way & w^h Rheum. that has continued
any long time in any part^r part of y^e Body is apt
to induce when any Part is much pained, the Motion of
that part is considerably impaired, but w^h pain is long
continued, upon any ^{particular} ~~considerable~~ part of y^e Body
is apt to produce paralytic affections, & particularly
Chronic Rheumatism, this however is of y^e Acute kind.
The Indications here are to take of the Inflam^y. Diastasis
of y^e Blood, & to determine the Impetus of y^e Blood to-
wards y^e surface of y^e Body w^h this New the part upon
being received was bled, got a Cornish & I

always & of Evacuation of most service is by the Skin
 whenever Fever is so far brought down, I know nothing
 ans.^d so well as Dover's Powder. — I have often tried
 an Imitation of this viz. A L. wth Solution of M.
 or Antimonial Wine, but upon y^e Whole I prefer y^e
 Dover's powder as it is most apt to sweat & is apt
 to omit y^e Pat. — as y^e Time he got his powder y^e
 P. was abet. 34, it produced a very copious uni-
 versal Sweat, & appears to have entirely removed
 the disease, & this is commonly the Case if y^e Phlegm
 is taken early: but as it is bested in y^e
 Habit, no mid: can be given & will produce so
 salutary Effects so suddenly: Wth regard to warm
 Symplics, they only tend to increase y^e Fever.
 & so to diminish all y^e secretions, so they ought
 always to be of a sedative, & not at all of the St.
 imulant Kind. — This Pat. after this Sweat had
 no further Compl^t: only a pain of his arm remaind
 it was removed by Rubbing wth O^l. Violet. &
 covering it wth Flannel & he was dismissed
 upon 10th free of Complaints.

William Sherman, aged 25. adm. Dec. 28th
 This Pat. case was extremely complicated, there were

149
here marks a very Considerable degree of Fever, many of
Symptoms attend upon Peripneumony as a violent Cough
very Considerable difficulty of Breathing, & along with these
a very Considerable Diarrhoea. — The Peripneumonic
Sympt. by themselves, would have required immediate
Evacuations by V.S. but there was always a fullness
in the Pat. Pulse, & a Common Abundant upon
all Fevers accompanied, wth Diarrhoea & conv. the
Propensity the Pat. had to Men. Fever, & this being but
late come out of one. I thought it improper to make
use of V.S. unless some more urgent sympt. should
occur, or his pulse acquire a gr^d degree of firmness, as there were
no Contradictory Sympt., therefore that appeared most
necessary, was to check the Diarrhoea, for w^{ch} purpose, he got
℞ of Opium, partly wth the Tinct to dissolve, and acid
Matter in of Stomach, that might keep up the Diarrhoea, &
partly to promote the Perspiration by it. This not only
very convenient in all Febrile disorders, when the surface
of the skin is not too much relaxed, but in a part^l manner in
Diarrhoea, for by a pretty copious perspiration, we may al-
ways in general promise to stop a Diarrhoea wth if
some View be taken of Ducts & Cretac, w^{ch} I generally order
in Diarrhoeas, but in a Case of this kind we cannot be

150 certain whether or not there was any Morbid acidity in the
Stomach, that might keep it up in we call absorbents are
most proper, but there are some cases of Diarrhoea where there
is general Putrescency of Animal Fluids & all of fluid
in the Body have a Putrescent tendency, & in this case I
should not chuse to prescribe these things as being very
considerably Sceptic, I do not imagine if there can have
any Good Effect upon of Circulating fluids but any
particular substance if it tends to increase of tendency
to Putrefaction applied immediately to putrid fluid
I think be Improper, but as there were no Marks
of Putrescency there, I prescribed of Decoct. Cereae
& w^oout any regard to of Fever ordered of xxxvj℥.
at night. whenever I see any particular Indication for
the Exhibition of an Opiate from Pain, from a diar-
rhoea. or merely from Want of Sleep in of Night, I
have not of least scruple in prescribing it, not w^ostand of
the gen^l. prejudice ag^t it while of Fever continues, he
was ordered of Infus. Leni ad Libit. w^o a simple
Emollient Pectoral, upon 5th his Pulse 112 & 1/2 felt
that diarrhoea was checked, but he had been delirious
in of Night, as he had also before he came in he
comp. too of Pain in of Part of his Stomach.

of thirst & of pain in his Ear, at this Time as of delirium
 had rather been more in of Night, & as he was a young
 man, I wanted to see if Effects of a small V. E. would be
 accordingly done & Joy of Blood taken, had of V. E. &
 Jemini: & his Legs, upon of general & Principles I
 have mentioned, & for a while had Barley Malt acidulated
 Upon 6th The Blood appeared very viscid. P. 112 of Heat
 Thirst, & had been very delirious in of Night, sweated
 very much, had likewise som. Sub. Tenderness,
 & a pain of his Breast. I had now no scruple in repeat-
 ing of V. E. of Blood being viscid that was for the
 reason, of Heat & Thirst increased, & his Compl. & so much
 of Pain of his Breast. In all Cases where a Pal
 has any sort of Topical Comf. Many marks of Topical
 Inflamm: it marks the genus so much as to shew of
 V. E. may be made use of wth safety, either more gentle or
 more topical: This weals he had had upon of Night
 appeared to have been Colloquative, as of Sympt. were
 rather aggravated, he was again Blooded to ℥. viij, &
 had Jemini of V. E. & of Rom: repeated.
 Upon 7th his P. was 120, & very feeble & of
 Blood not near so viscid as of 6th Morn. he had
 got only 1 Doz. off of V. E. & upon finding his Pal

so feble it was stop'd, & which had taken had not effect to stop
him, but if Diarrhoea had come back, & if indeed before
he got of Dartan, at this time he was passing both his stool
& Urine incontinently, & I looked upon him as in very
great danger, & Stimulants & Cordials seemed to be
indicated, a blister was accordingly applied to his Neck,
the was allowed of spirit Bed Port Wine. of Decoction was
resp'd. & of mix of the Corp. Saper. w^{ch} I give commonly
wth 9 or 10 gr^{ms} to 3 dose, then being but a small q^{ty} of Spi-
rumeny Corp. Saper. itself. — The directions were put
in Execution immediately & when I saw him at Night
he was much Better his P was down to 106, & full
of diarrhoea was abated, & he was in every respect
better. — Next day his P. 100, & after this came down
for some days, but what is very common & prob^{ly}
he became very d^{ys} about this time. The delirium
shd continued in greater or lesser degree in d^{ys} Night
he pass'd his Urine & Stool insensibly, w^{ch} is undoubt-
edly a very unfavourable Symp^t in all Fevers,
but if along wth this a Pat^t is always sensible when
spoke to. the P. is coming down, & there is no deli-
rium. it is a Symp^t if may beget of Better of.

This man at this Time & for several days after, had a most
 remarkable torpid (torpid) look. & had a very unpleasant
 appearance of lying with his Legs & Arms stretched
 out at full length, mould like a person dead than alive.
 but his delirium was of that kind, & when he was
 raised & spoke to, he could give a sensible Ans^r. his
 Tongue & Mouth were at the same Time extremely
 foul, & he was much better of getting his Mouth clean.
 i.e. this is a Circumstance that may appear trifling
 but, I can assure you it is a matter of consequence
 to keep the Mouth & Fauces very Clean, & it is of no
 purpose to make use of a Largarism, but it must
 be cleaned very well with a Bit of Rag. as Muslin
 wrapped about a persons Finger.

At this Time all his Pectoral Compt^s were conside-
 rably abated, & he began to expectorate freely, & some
 Hæmorrhages were cont^d. &c. Upon 11th when his P. did cont^d
 at 110, & that was gone off, & of skin had acquired
 its Natural Temperature, & tho he was delirious in
 Night, wth of Sleep & of Urine & feces came from
 him involuntarily, I consid^d. him as pretty much
 out of Danger - With regard to that degree of Sleep, I
 have seen several Instances of have all done ex-
 tremely well, when of Sleep is only at times, tho
 it certainly shew^{ed} an increased determination,

to of Head, but where of Patient is not delirious, in these
Slow Fevers, it is not a Circumstance of much Consequence
particularly upon their decline.

At this time I desired his head to be shaved, & indeed in order
to remove of Super, it would have been proper that it had
been shaved much sooner, & I would lay it down as a Rule
in all these disorders of affect of Head, if the hair should
be cut out & of head shaved, indeed it is sometimes not in
our power, as when of Pat. is delirious, & will not be
confined to one Posture, but whenever we can we should
get it shaved, & bathed wth Rye brack, & i. e. equal parts of
Vinegar & Water, & this way shaving & bathing may be of
a blister given grd relief, & indeed I am more clear about
them, of about of application of Blisters in several Cases,
where great Irritation of N. C. takes place, where
this is a matter of more delicacy, & does commonly
more Mischief, than good: at of same time when
Super prevails, they are a most excellent Remedy.

He was too in a most disagreeable Situation wth
Vermin, for several succeeding days his pulse
was coming down to 72, at of same time he was
often delirious even in of Day time, w^{ch} is a common
Case in Slow N. Fevers it is more a kind of
Idiotal State, than anything else. w^{ch} we
sometimes remain for Weeks or even Months.

after if any Symp^s are removed; He was dismissed free of Comp^s.
upon 25th L 155

Thomas Trolly admitted Dec: 12th This Pat
ascribes his febrile to Cold, if disease was cold: a Quotidian
Intermittent. w^e proposed to do w^t this & what I find
gen^l to succeed in Beginning Intermittents, is either
giving a Vomit immediately before if Paroxysm, is
expected, so if of Operation of if Vomit should fall in w^t
if time of if Cold Fit: w^e have often seen succeed in pre-
venting if Return, but in gen^l I think it better to give
J.C. in small Doses. & begin w^t it ab^t two Hours before
the Fit, is expected, this sometimes succeeds sometimes
after if disease has been of considerable continuance but in
gen^l it has a Tendency to mitigate if severity of if Fit, &
if you can break if Habit of if Return of if Paroxysm by
any application to if Stomach, preventing the Return
of if Paroxysm of an Intermittent Fever. There is a consid^{le}
probability if you can prevent if Accession of any after
Paroxysm. - This ans^d extremely well in this Case.
he took 6 Doses of if J.C. beginning at 4 o'clock as he ex-
pected the Fit at 6, it vomited & purged him, & if Night
he had no Cold Fit at all, & but a very slight Hot Fit, & no
sweat succeeded. The C. Darter was repeated next Night
& gave him 3 Stools, w^t but any Vomiting; & he had
no Fit at all. - The Pat. after this found himself extremely

will & was dismissed upon of 16.th
 John McPherson, admitted Dec. 1.st 1796. This Pat.
 Case, appeared very unfavourable, when he first came in, &
 disease had cont. 14 Days, & he was greatly reduced, wth reg. to
 his flesh & strength. the Diarrhoea upon him, & appearance of
 remarkable Febrileness, this Patamulum feble, & of thin
 very warm & showed it to be a complicated Case, there were all
 of Symp^t. of Topical Congestions in of Breast, as appeared
 from of Violent Cough, wth expect^{or}. & he had all of Symp^t.
 of a New common Fever, he did not know any Cause for
 the Disorder.

What was at first ordered for him was a Dosis of Ipecacuan
 to increase of Perspiration to of Skin, & to stop check of Di-
 :arrhoea, & he was ordered of Common Gargarus on act.
 of of Particular bad state of his Tongue. The Ipecacuan
 only procured him 8 Stools, it is very diff^c. when of
 this have once got a determination on downwards, as any
 Med^c. you give to vomit of Pat. are apt to run off by the
 Guts, wth out producing vomiting, unless they are given in
 a considerable dose, & if this should fail it brings on a severe
 purging wth of Pat. is not able to bear, he was ordered to be
 bathed (his Feet) & got of Decoct. Cretae.

Next day he was every way better his P. came down to
 36. but of Thirst, & dryness of his Tongue still cont.
 of Diarrhoea however was checked, he was then ordered

157

the Emek. Tartar we only gave 4 Stools w^{out} Vomiting, & dryness of Tongue & thirst continuing, he was ordered the Mist. Pulmon. w^{as} one of the best Meds. in this Case, particularly when swallowed very leisurely, & he seemed much better for it, but as y^e Cough cont^d. ordered it to be intermitted, as every thing of Mire rather tends to exasperate a Cough, & indeed this is y^e Case, w^{all} Mucous m^ods, so I changed it for y^e Mist. Mucilag. upon y^e 25th he had no Compl^t: but Cough: & upon 26th was discharged free of Complaint.

Samuel Green, admitted Dec^r: 23rd 17c

With regard to this thick greenish expectoration, I have often seen it in these Febrile disorders, & one is apt to believe y^t it is purulent Matter, but the Mucous secreted in y^e Trachea frequ^{ly} acquires this Colour, & indeed I do not know any marks by w^hich can be distinguished from this Mucous but by the Color, & it very often happens that there is matter expectorated, that we cannot pronounce whether it is inspissated Mucous or Pus, the Circumstance of its swimming in Water holds equally wth Reg^d to both & depend entirely upon y^e Circumstance of there being more or less of Air Bubbles present, for when divided by them they both sink. — I consider this Colour as being very much

of y^e Rheumatic Kind, from y^e universal pain & from y^e
 Cause of y^e disease, but his P. was only 94, & there was not
 any particular hardness or fullness in it to indicate V.V.
 He got y^e E. Tart. we did not vomit, but purged him & greatly
 relieved all his Comp^s. He bled at y^e Nose, next day he got
 y^e Muc. Nilot. Upon 25th he had a bad night. y^e Em. Tar.
 & foment^s were repeated, y^e P. Em. had y^e same effect as be-
 fore, he bled at y^e nose for 3 days successively, & all his pains
 became easier, this showed y^e he might have been bled wth
 great safety, y^e Sym^s were not so urgent as to make it
 absolutely necessary, but I would have done better in bled-
 ing him early in y^e disease. I therefore now thought it proper
 to take some blood from y^e Arm. for y^e Hemorrhagic dispo-
 sition, might have turned to y^e Lungs, & been of the worst
 Conseq^s. y^e Blood y^e was taken had a little of y^e Ruff. Coat^r.
 After this all his Comp^s abated & he was dismissed per-
 fectly cured upon Jan^y 29th.

Small these Cases y^e appear to be of y^e Rheumatic Kind
 we need have very little scruple wth reg^d to V.V. but in y^e
 Beginning of all ^{very} febrile disorders, where there is not
 any great pain, but only gen^l. febrile Sym^s & great
 debility, I think one cannot be too cautious of V.V. in the
 beginning of these Fevers, because the Patient is often

never able to recover it afterwards.

159

Simon Davis admitted Dec: 23. This Disease was
evidently rheumatic Fev: of Pat: was likewise Tossan
& a Companion of 9 former Menses, & was taken ill much abt:
the same time. upon his coming in he was & S. to 3. viij fms.
were ordered for him. a sin of our Pat: you have seen of Effects
of Toment: in removing Rheumatic Compl: & pain
in their Limbs &c. & of all of them mention that they are
much relieved from their Pain, & disposed to sleep, & of they
had a pretty good Night after their application. & the
blood had much of a Ruffy coat. he was ordered the Jul:
Nalen thro: of day & of 5. Emul. in of evening, this procured
only two extremely solid stools. & the Compl: of his Throat
was entirely of an Inflamm: kind, went away upon
of J. S. This Pat: was delirious in of Night, when his
pulse was more than 84. I frequently send that this deliri:
um does not depend upon any increased determination
of Blood to of head but a Morbid state of the Stomach, for we
often send that it is relieved by vomiting, & it was part:
to this View that he was ordered a Domet of Spicae, but it
had no Effect, whereupon I ordered him a stronger one of
Spicae & Turb. Emul. — Whenever I send a vomit in
a considerable Vomit does not operate. I consider it as

owing to one of two Causes. either to a g^t load of viscid glutinous matter y^e Lines y^e Inside of y^e Stomach, or else to an insensibility of y^e Stomach to Stimulus. there is I know in certain Constitutions a part^l w^{ch} at all times requires a greater dose. but abstracting from this it is owing to one or o^ur of those Causes, & in either of them it comes necessary to repeat it on such a dose as will operate at once. I gave afterwards ʒ.ij of Tart. Em. & ʒ. xij of Ipecac, w^{ch} had no effect till such time as he drank a considerable q^t of Cham. Tee: as he was often delirious he was ordered to have his head shaved & Leeches applied to his Temples, but he found himself greatly better after taking the Lemi^t, & would not allow his head to be shaved, & he was dismissed upon Jan: 12th free of Complaint. —

Lecture. 11. th June 1st day

I shall begin as usual wth giving an Acc^t of y^e Pat: that have come into the Lin. Ward, since last Lecture. — Robert Belknap for Hemiplegia — This is y^e Cons^g: of a severe headach & Vertigo. the pelling is perfectly entire. formerly he was much affected in y^e same M^oer: wth Rheumatism. His course is to be regularly electrified every day, & y^e shock to be given to y^e affected Side, & y^e Side is also to be rubbed wth a flannel Cloth impregnated with

wth the Steam of Benzoin & Myrror, & he is put upon a course
 of Mustard seed wth bath feet: & good Effects in this Case, & tends
 to keep an open Belly. — My ordering of Minnelt to be sumi-
 gated wth Benzoin & Myrror is not on acct. of any high Opinⁿ.
 I have of the Virtue of these, but as it gives off Pat. a greater Con-
 fidence, & as it is a piece of Respect to many Physicians who
 have recommended such Emp^{rs} in this Case, I would never
 ascertain any part^l: Effect from them. —

Donald McDonald, for an Irregular Fever
 wth has lasted for above 2 Months, & was never well formed &
 was at last stopped by the Bark. — During the Continuance
 of this Intermit^t: since it was stopped he has lost much of
 Power in his Belly, & wth in this sort wth his Left arm has
 become Paralytic, & there seems to be a very ex^t: degree
 of Paralytic affectⁿ: of the Muscles of his Throat, as there is a
 Considerable diff^y: in swallowing wth has gone a Conside-
 rable length. — Both from his age & from his Palsy aff^y: his
 Throat, I look upon off Pat. as in very imminent Danger.
 There is along wth this an appearance of his head being a little
 Confused & a considerable degree of Fever. Yesterday his
 Pulse was at 96 & this day it was at 116. There is likewise
 a Slight loss of appetite. — In respect to off simple paralytic

Affection it is not attended, wth any considerable danger, but there are symp^{ts}: as his head would be soon affected, & if of Deglut^o is stopped it must soon prove fatal: his course is, if Respiration be: being of of Paralytic arm, I propose to blister his head too & to keep a cons: brain there, & as of Organs of deglut^o are in a part^l manner affected, this day blisters were applied to his Throat, as a more immediate Stimulus to that part, & it is to be strongly rubbed wth Annals, & If I find he is unable to swallow a suff^t of for his Support: I must endeavour to support his strength by Nutritive Glysters, & to bring the small electrifying Machine to his Bed side, & to apply of Electricity to his Arm &c. but on acc^t of of considerable degree of Fever it would be unprop^r at present. - He has got of V. E. mixture wth a Visc^u of of Fever, wth out any sensible Effect, & has of R^o: vol. applied as a Stimulus to y^e Parts.

John Jack aged 20 comes in for of Rheumatism w^{ch} may be considered as acute, his P. considerably freq^t. from 108 to 116, & several of his Joints are swelled, he is to be put upon of Antiphlogistic Regimen, & to be kept entirely upon a Milk & Vegetable diet, & wth this on emerg^t. N. S. & topical Bleeding & blistering as reserved & of the of Pub. Door. is wth I principally rely upon in this Case.

William Ganson aged 60 has a variety of Peel. Comp. 363
as Cough diff: of Breathing &c. his Skin warm, Pulse irreg: this
part. Case is not favourable as there appears to be some cons:
obstruction in his Lungs at present. — & as his Com: have
been of long standing, there is great reason to apprehend if
there is an Effusion may have taken place in his Breast. —

Hora McLeod Hemoptoe, it was at first
uncertain whether this proceeded from Lungs, or Stomach
but it would now appear to be real Hemorrhage from
Lungs & is attended wth severe Cough & head ach, I propose to
keep her upon of cool antiphlogistic Regimen, to take
small q^{ties} of Blood from of Arm & to make pretty liberal
Use of Acid, partic^{ly} of Citric, & to promote of perspi:
ration to of Skin, & urary Stannels. Short. This is a gen:
Act: of of Pal: Cases of have come in since our last meeting, &
as we have had several Cases in of Small Pox: & ancess
come in this afternoon: I said if I would employ this Lesson
in giving some gen: Obser: in regard to this disease previ:
ous to of Pro: Cases. The small Pox appears to be a mo:
dern disease, & seems never to have been known before
the 6th or 7th Centuries in Europe. — The disease seems
to be endemic in India, & from to have got into Arabia
& thence been communicated from of Arabians to of Euro:
peans in of 7th & 8th Centuries. The 1st Rules upon

it was an Arabian. Rhazes who gives an accurate Acc.
 of it all except of secondary Fever & it is remarkable & this
 is not taken notice of except by Bullen, before Sydenham
 who is I treat only person who, gives an Acc. of it. —
 The small Pox is a disease, & is communicated by Conta:
 gion, & it is not of smallest Reason to think of this can
 be produced by any other Cause, but by Contagion. —
 At the same time there is a certain disposition of Air
 we are unacquaint wth, & renders of Contagion more
 apt to take place at one time, than at another. It is
 more favourable for Production of the disease, tho. we
 can't ascertain what this State is, whether it is a
 certain degree of Gravity, Moisture, Heat or Cold.
 because we find them become Epidemic, in all &
 at variously of seasons, but as the small Pox is al-
 most constantly taking place, they would never
 be more frequent at one time than at another, if
 there were not a certain State of Air favourable
 to them, & we find the disease only becomes Epidemic
 once in 2 years when the State of the Atmosphere is
 favourable for them taking place. —
 There is too a certain disposition of the Body, we render
 it more susceptible of the Contagion at one time
 than at another. Thus every one of you must have ob-

served, that if small Pox when they have got into a Family of
Children have acted upon 2 or 3 of them, when one or five more
if were constantly, so situated as to receive of Contagion, passed
unhurt, & many people if have been inoculated for of small
Pox, have not received the Infection, in short that people are more
susceptible of the Contagion at one time than at another to certain
at of same time take it in general, if of Contagious Mammals
are applied to Persons if have not had of small Pox, at all
times they will be affected, only at sometimes they are more
ready to be so, when there do occur a certain disposition
of the Body, & a certain state of of Atmosphere, it is far. for. it.
There is no certain mark when a person is seized with the
Eruptive Fever, where by we may distinguish it from any of
common continued Fever. The gen. Sympt. of Inter. Regon
succeeded by heat. pain in small of of Back frequency of
Pulse, heat & there are all of gen. Sympt. of Inflam. of
Fever, only there is in of small Pox as in all of of Eruptive
Fever a gr. sense of anxiety & oppression in of Region of
the Stomach than in of Inflam. Fevers, we
goes off upon of Eruption taking place, & we may be come
as charact. of of Pox. Children have freq. of a defluxion
upon their eyes but this Sympt. is common to all
Eruptive Fevers, & obtains in a much greater degree

ing Measles, so if when a person is seized wth a Fever we cannot pronounce wth it is the small Pox, but in 3 or 4 days if it is the Pox the eruption takes place. The most usual Symp^t. that attends y^e Eruptive Fever of y^e small Pox are such as attend Infla^d Fever wth out topical Affection, but this is not Universal, y^e Eruptive Fever has sometimes precisely the same Symp^t. as attend the Low Nervous Fever. all w^{ch} I considered formerly, & sometimes it attacks wth all y^e Symp^t. of severe Dysarrha^g & Fevers. —

The eruption of y^e Pusles is very various, in gen^l. y^e middle of disease, the later y^e small Pox are making their appearance, but this Rule is not universal. for in some cases, y^e bad small Pox the eruption does not happen till the 5th or 6th Day.

In general y^e Eruptive Fever happens the very day after y^e seizure, or at most y^e day after, but in y^e middle day & where they are few in Number, it is commonly y^e 4th Day reckoning the day of Invasion y^e first.

From the appearance of y^e Pusles where they do come out, from their N^o. & from their either being separate from one another or coherent, running into a cluster. They receive the Denomⁿ. of the distinct or confluent kind, & these names are not fixed to

them from y^e small Pox, or any other part of the Body, but merely
 from their appearance upon the Face, if they are distinct upon
 the Face, they are called distinct tho. they run into Chloas
 in y^e soft parts of y^e Body, & indeed our Attention is principal-
 ly bestowed upon the Face, upon y^e S^c. of y^e S^c. y^e appear
 there, & y^e danger estimated accordingly, w^o out regard to y^e
 M^o. upon y^e rest of the Body, but tho. much dependence is had
 upon this, as if more sh^d. ought to be paid to y^e S^c. of y^e S^c.
 upon y^e rest of y^e Body, but undoubtedly, if there is a great
 load upon y^e rest of the Body, the Pat. must be in danger,
 & I have often seen this to be the case, but at y^e same time
 is true the coloris paribus, y^e danger is to be estimated
 from y^e q^{ty}. upon y^e Face, & from these being distinct or
 confluent there, when they are distinct upon y^e Face they are
 gen^l. of a milder kind; but this Rule is not universal
 for sometimes they will be distinct & yet of a very bad kind.
 The Pusles generally make their appearance like the
 Point of a Pin, & it is gen^l. 3 days before the Eruption is com-
 plete, as they come out the Exanth. y^e m^o. advances.
 But from y^e violence of y^e Eruption I never can not form any
 certain estimate of y^e q^{ty}. they must be few & of a good
 kind, as we commonly observe to be the Case in y^e inoculated

S.P. when there is not adoren pusles upon y^e whole Body
 & yet this small eruption shall take off a very violent Fever
 that had taken place before. (See y^e Cont.ⁿ there may be
 a great Load tho' they were not preceded by a moderate
 degree of Fever. (I have very seldom found them bad
 but when they were preceded by a great deg. of Fever). There
 is one Symp^t w^h takes place in y^e eruptive Fever sometimes
 w^h gives reason to believe y^e disease is y^e Small Pox
 Epileptic Fits: w^h very freq^{tly} attack Children, who
 have not been subject to that disease. & w^h are rather
 a favourable Symp^t, some think they are cut off by 'em
 but if this is not y^e case they are a mark of y^e S.P. being
 of a distinct & mild kind.

In this distinct kind of Febrile Symp^t: generally all re:
 move in 24 hours, but in y^e confluent kind tho' there is gen^{ly}
 a Remission there is not a perfect Asphyxia upon y^e
 S.P. appearing after y^e eruption is completed & they
 begin to mature it is then principally that we begin
 to form a Judgment of their Nature. When the pusles
 begin to fill w^h matter, the most favourable is where
 the Matter is of a whitish colour but tinged w^h yellow:
 a perfect whiteness is never favourable. The insides
 of y^e Pusles become florid, much of y^e Colour a
 damask Rose, & y^e insides begin to swell upon
 the Maturation being complete. Sometimes y^e Pusles

to have a reddish Base, w^{ch} is always a favourable sign. Some¹⁶⁹ times it happens of this small Pox, when Confluent do not come out so as you can distinguish one from another: but if whole then rises like a Bladder. — After if Eruption is completed, sometimes instead of if Pusles filling, w^{ch} matter there is a bloody kind of a serum & black specks in many of them, this is called if Malignant kind of Pox & is accompanied wth the Symp^t of true putrid Fever, it is freq^{tly} attended wth bloody Urine or wth the issuing of blood from if Gums. There is another appearance w^{ch} the small pox have at this time w^{ch} is less alarming but w^{ch} is always attended wth very great Danger, viz when if small Pox have not if Red Base if I spoke of just now, but if Interstices continue white, & instead of if Pusles filling w^{ch} matter of if yellow colour, it is a considerable time before if matter comes into 'em, & when it does it is very watery, & after if maturation has begun for 2 or 3 days, they are either not filled at all, or w^{ch} little matter there is, is of if Watery kind, & this tho^{ugh} not attended wth any violent part^{ic}ular Symp^t is constantly attended with very g^{reat} danger. —

As if Maturation of if Pusles goes on if Interstices swell, so if there is a Cond^{ed} Road upon if Face, if Eye lids swell so much if the Pat^{ient} becomes blind. —

178 during this period immediately upon if ruspions being
perfectly completed, & if Matur: is begun: if Fever is
had in a Measure gone off, comes on again & is pretty
much in proportion to y^e No: of y^e Pusles. tho in y^e very
crude kind of S.P. y^e is often but a very small degree of
Fever, at y^e time of swelling continues to increase till
the Face comes to a prodigious size, & till all y^e Features
are lost. The disease gen: attacks y^e Throat more or less.
There is too a Considerable deg: of Salivation & it is always
of a favourable symp. when y^e Salivation goes copiously
on, & it is one of y^e most dangerous when this becomes
so thick y^e y^e Sal. is suffocated wth it. — Infants are less
subject to this Salivation, but in y^e Place of it they have
a loose belly, but y^e Salivation Diarrhoea: & Symp of
Angina more or less take place during y^e disease.
After y^e maturation is pretty well advanced, it happens
sometimes y^e a second Piece of small Pox comes out,
that have the same Course wth Reg: to the Maturation of
the first one had. I have observed y^e y^e Petechiae, bloody
stained & Hemorrhage are always ad^d on putrid
Fever, but I would now observe that they might be
produced when the Fever is not of y^e Putrid kind
& certainly in a Fever y^e is purely Inflamed: if it

is treated wth a very hot Regimen. Such Petechiae very often make their appearance, & there have been instances of people wth have had their Petechiae, who by exposure in the wth Coast air, & using an Anti-phlogistic regimen, they have disappeared so that they are not the inseparable Attend^{ts} of Spasmodic Fevers, only in so far as if Fever is putrid, or a more putrid Fever is they are present, but they are not an infallible Sign of if Fever being of the Putrid Kind. —

The Circumstance of y^e most Capital Considerⁿ is y^e swelling of the Face, the filling of y^e Pupils wth proper matter continues from y^e 4th to y^e 11th Day, reckoning y^e Day the Patient seized for the first when y^e Pupils begin to blacken, & at this time y^e Swelling of the Face ought to be at its height 24 hours before this y^e Hands begin to swell, & begin y^e

to fall on y^e Face. y^e Swelling of the Hands increases, & two or three days perhaps after the height of y^e disease, a swelling of the Feet begins. & as y^e Swelling of the hands decreases y^e of the Feet increases.

This successive Swelling is of the most Capital Considerⁿ to y^e Puls^{us} & y^e Case is seldom favorable when they do not take place.

About y^e Time of y^e 4th Danger is when y^e disease is neared y^e Height before the 11th Day, where it hath been only attended wth gentle Symp^{ts} of y^e day.

Fever. This fever arises to a greater height than it was before. The patient becomes delirious, sometimes it affects the Throat, & the difficulty of swallowing increases to such a degree, as to impede deglutition & respiration, & then all the Symptoms of Peripneumony come on & in this State anything that would impede Respiration would bring on Peripneumony. The greater No. die in the 1st 2nd or 3rd day about this time. In 10. 12 or 20 hours after the Peripneumonic Symptoms have made their appearance. But tho this is the Period it is attended with greatest danger. In the 4th kind where they have nearly settled, & where the greater No. have remained very flawed where there is only a small quantity of matter & that of a slower kind, the Patient will get over the height of the small Pox & in a few days after the Pox I have seen it frequently that no unfavourable Symptoms has appeared at all, till the 13th or 14th day or more, when the same Symptoms of Peripneumony & increase of Fever as occur on the 11th day come on, when there has been the most favourable Symptoms after the Maturation has gone on for 3 days, or so there is a new remission of the Fever, sometimes it will go off altogether, but after the disease passes the 11th day all the Symptoms of Fever come on again. One of the most remarkable advantages of Inoculation is of Mark

of the 2nd Fever, it very seldom occurs, even when the 1st Fever is
 fluent, & where if it had been the Nat^l disease, the Pat^t would
 have been in danger yet in the inoculated S.P. they will go
 off w^out the least appearance of 2nd Fever, After 2nd Fever
 when there has been a 1st Load of S.P. there is an off^r
 Pusque a Pat. runs. — there are frequent suppurations a brief
 appear on diff^t parts of the Body, & if successive suppurations of this
 keep up a constant Fever, & often brings on a Heetic that proves
 fatal at last.

In reg^d to Prognosis of the disease we estimate it from
 of the following Particulars —

1st In reg^d to age of Patient, if younger a Child is of
 greater probability of surviving, unless at the Period of teeth-
 ing, at w^h time if S.P. frequently prove fatal, there is a remarka-
 ble degree of mobility of the system at this time & likewise
 very much of inflammation & Diathesis. Among adults &
 especially among men if have been accustomed to live
 very freely, & danger is very great, it has been computed
 if not one out of three survive this disease, & what is remark-
 able to inoculation is, if adults have it as mildly as
 Children have, & there is scarcely one instance of a that

174 is a death dying of Inoculation, not one out of 100. & it is only fatal to Children during dentition.

The danger is to be estimated again from the No. of S. P. where ever there is a great load, there is very considerable danger, but in a particular manner from the No. on the head & breast. The danger again is to be estimated from the kind of the S. P. from their being filled wth such matter as I formerly mentioned, that yellowish kind of Matter from the fullness of the Puscles, their being sufficiently pointed & having a red florid Base, from the largeness of the Swelling of the Face & hands, & their regular succeeding one another as I mentioned: from the quickness of the Eruption, the sooner the Eruption. the more unfavourable for the Patient.

It may be there is something in certain Epidemic Seasons which renders S. P. more unfavourable than at other Times. what that Particular State of the Atmosphere is I can't say, it is true: it has been observed that the State of the Atmosphere most favourable for producing Fevers of the Nervous kind, is more unfavourable for them, & when the S. P. are Epidemic, at the time they partake of Epidemic Fevers that is prevailing, & in general damp weather is unfavourable for them, & this seems to depend upon some hidden quality of the Atmosphere, but bad S. P. will be epidemic & prove fatal among all varieties of Children, & in

any weather: we must depend upon of Contagious matter. 175

The danger too depends in some Measure upon of man:
of Life of of Pat: all people that have been living
extremely freely, been accustomed to eat & drink very
heartily, & have used very little exercise: all people
of have of Inflam^d: diathesis in their Blood, of
particular State of of Blood of produces of Buff
Coat: & whenever of Small pox appears it marks
of Violent Topical Inflam^d: w^h extreme violent pains
in the Back & Belly, w^h are worst but even these
Rhumatic pains in of Extremities, are always
an unfavourable Symf. There are again unfavourable
Circumstances, in certain Families low of Small
Pox are particularly fatal & w^h is a Circumstance
that deserves our Consideration.

The people again of have been living upon a
very cool Regimen. Those that have been consi-
derably weakened by Evacuations or any preceding
disease have them Milder.

I shall mention in the last place the mode of
Infection, whether in the Natural Way, or by of
method of Inoculation: between the danger of
w^h there is no kind of Comparison, by of inocul

favourable Computation, there are above one in seven
or perhaps in six of die. of the disease, when as in of
improved Method of Inoculation, we can't reckon
out of 100.

In my next Lecture I shall give you some of y^e most ge-
neral leading observat^{ns}. in respect to y^e Cure of this dis-
ease, y^e are particularly connected wth the Practice.

Lecture 12th June 3^d day 1773

I am first to mention the two pat^{ts}. that have been
received into y^e Ward since our last meeting.

John Searmonth, comes in for Cough.
difficulty of breathing & a considerable, which were more
severe before he came in, the state of the Pulse showed that
the Fever was of the Inflam^y. kind, from y^e difficulty of
Breathing & very full hard pulses. — I apprehend y^e
N.S. & repeated N.S. may come to be necessary for him
I propose to give y^e T. Emul. on acct. of y^e Febrile
Sympt^s. & y^e Muc. Mucilag. of Dry Line, & a L.
modyne Draught on acct. of y^e Cough. &c the Sympt^s.
are going off, & y^e diff^y of Breathing & Cough are much
better.

177 The Goddard has 40. They are of the distich kind. & all appearance very favourable, they had that appearance w^{ch} they commonly have in the Males hind Throat Basis properly filled, at present there's no reason to fear but he'll do very well. There is however a greater appearance upon him than there did at first, otherwise I would allow him wth freedom to go round the Ward. & I would never have any objection to any one doing it when they are able. I shall now proceed to give general acc^t. or make some general observatⁿ. wth Reg^d. to the 1. Dec. It was an Idea of Boerhaave, y^t the 1. Dec. were to be considered as a common Inflamⁿ. & fever of nat^l. & tend to suppuration, acc^t. Inflamⁿ.: Evers either terminate in Resolution, suppuration or Gangrene and this tends to suppurⁿ. & his Idea was that if this was treated at first as an acut^e Inflamⁿ.: Evers, by repeated & S. Cathartics, the suppuration might be prevented, & a Resolution in y^e manner of a Pleuritic Evers might take place. I know that this Practice was tried but it did not all succeed, in several that were treated in this way the 1. Dec. came out after they were evacuated & they sunk under y^e Violence of the Disease from the Vis Vite, being in a manner totally exhausted may^e. They did not appear at that time, but they took them afterwards & were as bad, as if no evacⁿ. had been made.

made use of, so that this Practice. I think never went further. — It appears that this is not to be esteemed as a common Inflam^d Fever, tho it has y^e Vesicle Sympt^{ts} at y^e Beginning: it is specifically distinct from any other Fever, it is off y^e least them kind, but it differs not only in the appearance of the Pusles, but in being a disease that attacks People only once in their Lives. In this disease therefore it appears necessary that the Eruption & Maturⁿ should go on, & there does not appear to be any Reason why we should crop the efforts of Nature, to throw off y^e Variolous Matter by y^e Skin all that we have to do is to palliate y^e Symp^{ts}. In the three diff^t Stages we consider the Management during the Eruption & Fever, to the height of the disease, during the Time of Maturⁿ & from y^e Height of the Disease, when the Pusles begin to dry upon y^e face untill y^e End of the disease.

I observed formerly that the Eruptive Fev^r is generally attended wth Comⁿ Symp^{ts} of Inflam^d Fever, but sometimes it is attended wth all y^e Symp^{ts} of the Scv^r Ner^v Fev^r sometimes y^e begin^g the Symp^{ts} of the Pul or Putrid Fever appear. It is sometimes attended wth all y^e Symp^{ts} of Catarrhal Fever, whereupon as the genuine off y^e Eruption Fever is either of the

179

Inflamⁿ: Nervous, putrid, or Catarrhal kind, the treat-
ment of the Pa^t: must be varied accordingly, & is very
much the same as in these Fevers.

The first thing in gen^l: where the disease is attended
with y^e Sympt^s: of Common Inflamⁿ: Fever, where this
is the Case, I say N^o. 1. is the first thing that is thought
of but where the Sympt^s: are very mild, it appears to
me to be an Evacuation, that is unnecessary but
where the Sympt^s: run high, it is equally proper in
this as in any o^f: Inflamⁿ: Fever, & not only in
the Beginning but where the Fever continues very
high, where there is an universal Redness of Skin,
& the Pusles do not appear & along wth this, great de-
lirium & sub: tendinum. & y^e Skin is parched &c.
Nothing tends more to bring out the Pusles, than
taking a little Blood, from y^e Relaxⁿ: over y^e
Spine, part^l: if the Blood is taken from a large
Crusie. The next thing to the N^o. 1. is y^e clearing
the Crum & Nex, this is best done by any Antimonial
Medicine as James's Powder, or y^e Sol. P. & E. I think
wherever, the Eruption Fever runs high, not only the
keeping the Belly very open, but some gentle
Laxative Physic, as to procure 3 Stools or 4 daily
tends greatly to moderate the Eruption Fever.

& to make the D:^s of the Pustles, much less than they would have
 otherwise been. - One of the Remedies I mention'd as
 of great Consideration, is the Proper application of
 Air, the allowing the Pat. to be exposed to the open
 Air, the laying him in a large Room w^o out any Fire,
 & in prop^o to of Febrile Symp^s: growing higher, there
 is the greater Necessity for taking him into the open Air
 the Debility in every Fever of this kind makes a Pat. unable
 to Walk abroad but in Cases of this kind, he might be
 carried abroad in a Chariot, this is one of the great Ben^{ts}:
 that attend the late Method of Inoculation. -
 The Antiphlog^{ic}: Regimen ought at this time ought to
 be constantly observed, when the Fever is of the Inflam^y:
 kind. - In respect to y^e Preservation for the Pat.
 both for Inoculation & for y^e Mal: May, there is
 a Mistaken Error in bringing some Pat^s: too low
 the ordering universally all Children, w^o out reg^d to
 Age, or Constitution, to be repeatedly purged, & kept
 extremely low w^{ch} Reg^d Dr. Dick. has been productive
 of very bad Conseq^s: has reduced the vis Vita to
 such a degree, as has made all the Symp^s of
 Debility & N. S. to come on very early in the
 disease, & made it necessary to give them in large.

qu!y Parts, & some of them have sunk in with the Force of
 the disease, wherefore Children that are of a remarkably deli-
 cate Constitution, & of a scrupulous habit, have been kept
 upon a Regular & Cool Diet, need no preparation, & if a
 Child of y^e kind gets a little gentle Purgative it is all y^e prop^r
 that is needful, & in the Eruptive Symp^t: when the Fevers
 do not run high, there is no need for any sort of Evacuation
 at all, & when the Eruptive Fever is of the low kind, it is
 necessary to support wth Wine, as in y^e M. Decurative! P.
 Unusu^l: Case where it is necessary to support the Vi-
 talis, is where adults are under a great P^r: of y^e disease. In this case the moderate Use of Wine is extremely
 proper, but in gen^l: of Antiphlogistic Regimen is proper
 to be observed. There is commonly an anxiety in forcing
 out the P^r: but it is a Matter of y^e gen^l: (cons^l: in gen^l: of)
 Pat^r: that y^e Eruption should be retarded as much as
 possible, unless where there is an Univerſal Eruption.
 The Skin, & y^e Pusles are hindered from coming out, arising
 from a Stricture upon y^e Skin, or y^e Vessels. The Skin of
 Eruption is, & the longer it is in being completed, the more
 feeble for y^e Patient.
 In a disease that is to be known of by y^e Skin, it w^l
 appear extremely Natural, at first time to imagine

that nothing could tend more to this than the Use of warm
 Cordial Meds: & of keeping the surface of the Skin warm.
 but it is really of service every thing that tends to increase
 of Fever, either tends to prev^t of Eruption from coming
 on, or to accelerate it too much. & to throw out a g^t No.
 of Pusles, if w^o of service have come out slowly & distinct.
 & the application of Rubin this case is so far from
 having an tendency to prev^t the eruption, if it
 very g^t tends to forward it. If the eruption be
 prevented by a high degree of Fever, & spasmodic
 Structure, whatever tends to diminish the febrile
 heat & spasm, that acts as a sedation upon the
 Constitution, diminished the eruption, but the
 sooner they come indeed the better for the Pat.
 I spec^{lly} happens that there is a great Irritation
 upon the system, par^{lly} in Children that are teething.
 there is too a hardness of the Skin, that is often the
 Conseq^{ce} of the daily use of the Cold Bath, that some-
 times is apprehended, & I imagine is Reason
 to retard the eruption, In this case the use of the
 Tepid Bath moderately is of very g^t service, the put-
 ting the Whole Body into Warm Water takes off the
 Spasmodic from the Skin, cools the Parts & facilitates of
 Eruption.

Whenever there is any appearance of their being a great
 N. it is proper to show the head, either before the Pustules begin
 to make their appearance, or immediately after as soon as
 one is sure of its being a N. P. because if it is not done at
 this time it is impossible to do it afterwards when any N. is
 got out. In respect to blisters, I imagine that unless in
 two Cases of extreme looseness & debility of the stomach, st.
 backness wth the eye lying. of slow N. Fever, or a true
 defection of spirits. or in violent Catarrhs of the bowels, this
 only in these Cases that Blisters can be applied
 wth any degree of propriety. I imagine that in gen. they
 hurry the eruption too much, & increase the irritation.
 They are very gently applied when a Child is vexed wth
 Epileptic Fits, but I apprehend the practice will prove
 in this Case among Warm Water & the Use of aq. Mucosae
 wth answer better. If the Pat. is of a full habit of Body,
 & there are marks of increased determination to the
 head. It is very proper, but where this is the case
 there is an Abundance of Pus, but merely a
 Morbidity in the system. We only give a gentle
 & put of the head in Warm Bath. There are of course
 also that are applicable in this Stage of the disease. —
 After the N. have begun to make their appearance

& the Fever to remove, if same cold regimen ought to
 take place here, I am persuaded that in gen^l people
 that are taken into Hospitals, & are kept in a large
 Room, & kept without fire stand a better Chance, than those
 people that are kept in a small Room, & kept
 warm as they necessarily must be. — It is equally proper
 at this Time to keep the Belly open. Children have
 a Nat^l. Diarrhoea at this Time, & if this does not
 continue it ought to be promoted by daily Glysters.
 When there is a g^t degree of Tension upon the Skin
 appearing from the Comp^{ns} of Pain, the Torm^{ts}
 ought to be continued & if Pain just into of Men
 back altoget^h. — During of Time when
 S.C. are pretty far advanced & when they ap-
 proach to wth the height of the disease, I mention'd
 formerly the g^t difficulty of deglut^{ing} & if g^t determin'd
 to the Throat, & if the Saliv^a becomes extremely
 thick, in this Case Blisters may be apply'd wth g^t
 propriety & they often relieve the Deglut^{ing}.
 The nearer they are apply'd to the Place aff^{ected}
 Better, as to the Throat — This Comp^{ns} may be
 cons^{iderably} relieved too by the Application of E.
 mollunt & of Lasons, & an Emollunt Anulus
 is to be us'd. — Dec 5 60

At this time Vomits, when there is any beginning diff. &
 Breathing, or spitting, up, & when at the same time the pus-
 tules are not filling properly, & the Pat: is beginning to be deli-
 rious, an active prescripⁿ of Antimony, as of S. Ement may
 be given w^t propriety, & besides the relieving the Breast &
 facilitating the expectoration, even by exciting Nausea
 when they do not vomit, they have a remarkable effect in
 filling the Pustules. Sometimes when misfiring the Empy-
 Furuncles are high, as to make up Pat: Delirious, but
 soon brought to reason, if induced. If a pro-nomeric here w^o out
 reg^d to y^e small Pox, we must pay attention to
 the sign^s. & a Pat: may be bled w^o any of
 freedom, & the Blood commonly has a very thick buffy
 coat. I observed the sign^s of a swelling of the
 Throat should come on properly, & advancing w^h
 Matter? & when at y^e height of the swelling of the
 hands should succeed, & then the swelling of the
 Feet, & upon this regular succession of that swelling
 the Pat: safely depends, so when the swelling of
 the hands & Feet does not come on, it is proper to
 apply emolient & a plaster, & when that is not suf-
 ficient Mustard & Castor: oil to be used to bring afflux to these parts.

Altho' this P. ingon: appears w^t Inflam^t. Fever & of
 Sympt^s. require the cool antiphlog. Regimen, yet when
 they are attended w^t of putrid or N. Fever of treatm^t.
 must be diff. taken of Pat. is low he must be treated w^t
 large quantities of Wine, there has been instances of people
 drinking a vial of Wine a Day. but they are
 extremely rare, but there appears to be sometimes
 an Insensibility of the Constitution. & of Stomach
 appears in these Cases insensible to the Power of
 fermented Liquors, on acc^t. as has been supposed
 of the Internal coat of the Stomach being loaded
 w^t Pusles, & so of the Liquor cannot act upon the coat
 of the Stomach, but it is extremely rare for any to be
 contained in any part of the alimentary tube below
 the Oesophagus. — In y^e Case of the Consump-
 tion. Fevers being of the Putrid kind w^t appearing
 selective bloody urine, hemorrhages, from diff^t parts re-
 markable prostration of strength & spirits, in
 this Case it is necessary to have recourse to the
 Bark & of liberal use of Acid, & at y^e same time
 that the Viscera be supported by proper q^{ty} of
 Wine. — An oth Case in w^{ch} the Bark is

187
of Service is where there are no marks of Putrescency
but if A.P. are of a watery kind &c. In such Cases &
where they don't mature, nothing contributes more
to it's proper maturation, & to give it Colour, (ye'll know)
it is attended upon of best Variolous Matter, &
induced from good Effects in wound, in promoting
maturation where there was only a thin Canorous
discharge, one might be very naturally led to
make use of the Bark in J. C. & in fact in
such Cases whether in the Putrid or low Nervous fe-
:ver it is the best medicine, & if liberal Use of it be
Opials are very necessary in this disease w^o w^o ever
Fever: It is commonly attended w^o universal sore:
:ness all over the Body more or less, & nothing pre-
suppuration so much from going on as the Want
of Sleep, & therefore it is the action as a gen^l. Rule,
that in all Cases of Fever tending to suppuration
Opials may be given & are highly useful, by the
Use of Opials in the A.P. very often of C. P. proper
a very quick Night, & this is a great Matter they
being attended w^o so much Pain, to pass so
much time in Sleep, & this contributes beyond

anything to sell this. Pax. is good matter. At some times of
 small Pox are attended with an excessive itching w^{ch}
 prevents the Pat. from getting sleep. if this becomes vi-
 dent it is necessary to give an Elixir in of Morning
 as well as at Night. it is evident that by sleeping at
 Sleepless Night. the Pat. often becomes delirious, &
 the Exhibition of an Anodyne gen^{lly} prevents, this, &
 you will observe in gen^l that as if disease pro-
 ceeds, it becomes necessary to give the Anodyne in
 larger Quantities, but this must be entirely regu-
 lated by the Effect & the Violence of the Sym^{ps}.
 This is a matter of great Conseq^{ce} in this Stage of
 disease as there is always, a discharge of Saliva
 w^{ch} naturally thickens to keep the mouth extremely
 clean, all of Muscles of Throat & Cheeks become
 stiff, & the Pat. is not able to bear a gargarism, so
 a piece of Muslin dipped in Water or honey, or
 a proper Syringe is necessary to wash the mouth.
 W^{ch} regard to opiales, some have pretended if they
 thicken the Saliva, but I am sure that in gen^l
 in the A. P. they have no such Effect, & instead of thickening
 the Expectoration of Mucous they free it, make

it much more free than it was before their use.
 Anox. Circumstance to be considered is of keeping it
 extremely clean, if bed linen whenever it smells, begins
 to break out ought to be changed at least once a day
 if not twice, it is a matter of the greatest consequence. This
 may people have been essentially hurt in if small
 doses being more allowed to be shifted till perhaps
 the 20 or 25th day from the invasion of the disease
 in consequence the Putrid Humour was very hurtful
 to the Pat. his constantly breathing these putrid
 Steams, while at the same time they were intolerable
 & highly dangerous to those that were about him,
 & there is no necessity for it as they may be shifted wth
 safety. — For the alleviation & relieving the
 breathing, the Pat. may breath over the Steams of
 Warm Water, & a small quantity of Vinegar in it, & this
 often gives remarkable relief to the Patient. These
 are the present remedies to be used during the period
 of the disease. During of 3rd Stage it becomes more
 necessary to keep the Belly open, when of febrile
 Symp^t: of the secondary Fever run very high.

the bringing on a gentle looseness is of service, & bleeding may be necessary here, & it was often: Harris gent. Practice, but I think if in ger. of bringing on of a gentle Diarrhoea, and a very uree & weakness of Pat. esp.

If the swellings do not soon Poultices ought to be kept at the extremities, & as the disease is local, it is as appear reasonable, to treat of Topical aff. of the skin. As an external abscess by promoting the suppuration where they do not properly come forward so it is a very good practice the covering the Limbs with a very soft Plaister, such as one as of Ungu. Lib. of London Disp. & in many Cases where the Pat. Compo. of excruciating heat in the Limbs & apply of such a soft Unguent. taken out of that, & considerably forwards the Matter of the Pus, & it is of such a consistency as to be easily removed.

In case of breathing being particularly distressed & of Pulse Symp. being high, the D. Emul. or any other Antimonial may be given at the same propriety at any period of the disease, some.

190

times the Pat. is incapable of taking in such q^{ty} of Food
as is necessary for his Support. in this Case, it is highly
necessary & proper to throw up diluting Glysters in
small q^{ty} not exceeding ℥vi at a time, & give the weight
provised Stimulus to bring them away again. —
Where the P. have always been of the small & cold
Matter kind, & where there is a great discharge & a violent
Tensⁿ for the Acrimony & Thickness of the Matter.
the Bath ought to be continued regularly in in Cub.
stances, so long as y^e discharge continues, & it is
necessary whenever y^e Pat^s pulse sinks, & the
fall low y^e be properly supported by Wine. —

It has been much recommended, y^e opening y^e
pustules at this Time, & I have seen it freq^{tly} happⁿ
in y^e Face, that a large q^{ty} of matter, comes to be
pent up by the Gout, & becomes hard, & at the same
time in Conseq^{ts} of Heat y^e Remora & increased
Putrescency, a part of y^e Variolous Matter
acquires a very high degree of Acrimony, & violent
tends to scar people's face; on this acc^t it is of Con-
sequence to apply some simple Emollient Oil,
as of sweet Almonds or Olives, this cools the Face

opens the Quarts, & makes them fall off more readily, & when the opening the Quarts & allowing the Matter to discharge freely is of Use, there is an apprehension that the Air induces Gangrene in this Case, & when the Quarts are hard & the variolous Matter faint up. it should have an Exit. & I have very often seen it done, & have never seen any Gangrene brought on by it, it is impossible however to open them all over the Body, & there is the greatest reason to believe that the Secondary fever, is owing to the absorption of the variolous Matter.

After the small Pox are entirely gone off it frequently happens that abscesses break out in diff^t Parts of the Body, & that successive suppurations keep up a constant Fever, & at last bring on a hectic. In this case very often the continuance of the Pox is of very great service in keeping up the vital, & in promoting the suppuration, but when the Fever becomes high, & the Pulse hard & fast it is necessary to put the Pat. upon a milk diet, & cool regimen wth frequent small bleedings, & I have known them sink under a hectic Fever, who

193 had got free of all the ^{most} danger of the disease, then
especially who have suffered evacuations. ~
There are of most important practical observat^{ns} w^{re}g^d
to this disease. ~ I now proceed to the case of
David Rutherford a Black aged 46 admitted Nov. 29th
The S. P. probably might have come out upon 27th
this colour may have prevented them from being observed.
The Symp^{ts} in this Pat. were remarkably mild during
the progress of malur^{ty}. There were no Symp^{ts}. that indic^d
actual any evacuation, only to keep the Belly open & to
keep him upon cold and phlogistic Regimen. he did
not compl^{nt} of that universal source, that is common
to patients to do, when he was first taken into of
Ward he was put into a closet. but was afterwards put
into of open Ward, his drink was barley water, & he
was allowed S. beer when he asked it, this was given
by Dr Sydenham, & is as good as any to those that
have been accustomed to it. ~

Upon 30th his P. was 94, & he had no Compl^{nt} but
a little soreness in his Throat, I never saw an
Instance of such a M^{or}: of S. P. & of Pat. so very
easy & w^out Compl^{nt}, there was an immense load

194

all over his Body, & tho as I formerly mentioned
the danger is to be estimated from the Load upon of
Face, yet if all the Body be covered of Danger is not
so great. There was a very great Load they came out almost
for his own throat he was ordered of Gang. Corn. & Milk
Mucilage: with the Common Lint: but as he got a clasp for
the Gang of spualice was not necessary. Upon 3 Dec
P. 62. he slept pretty well, his face was swelling
but this was very considerable. Dec 4. P. 10. a little
more swelling in the Face, but extremely increased.
whereas Cameron's face was swelled as was natural.
Dec 5th P. 82. He slept well, was pretty easy this was
11th Day beginning at the day of infection, of
pusles began to Claten upon of Face at usual
Time, but there was at this Time not of appear-
ance of swelling upon his hands, he was ex-
pectorating very freely, & what surprised me was
that notwithstanding the great Load the Pulse was soft
full & regular, & there was no appearance of pro-
stration of Strength nor no partle Compt: & for
two Nights he slept sound & well without any
Anodyne, but I observed before that sometimes
in the S. Cox, where the Pusles do not mature,

195
properly, & where Swellings do not go well on. The danger
of an issue does not come on till perhaps the 14th or 16th day
of the disease. About the time the disease was at its
height, I apprehend that this man was much affected
but the Acc. he got of the death of his Master, but whether
that had any effect I cannot say. Decr. 6th
being worse he got of Dr. some & had 2 or 3 stools w/
gripping, he got an Anodyne at Night, & being low &
faintish he was ordered Wine & Water. Decr. 7th
every day the Pulse quickened, now 104, yet he had
slept pretty well in the Night. I was surpris'd & alarm'd at
this time w/ a blister that appeared on his Leg & was
quite off hand, & was a very unsavoury sight
it was ordain'd to be dress'd w/ Basilicon. Decr. 8th
P. up to 130, some diffy of breathing at this time he
was of great debility, & his Sp. was not full nor
bare, so as to admit of V. S. he did not expect
freely, there never came out any Swellings
upon his Feet, & there was no matter in or out
of his Legs, no swelling there Must? Casapl. 1000
applied to his Feet, & on acct of the diffy of breathing
a blister was applied to his Back, he was order'd
to breath over the Steam of Warm Water & Nigam

196

he was ordered the common Gargism & 1/2 lb of R. E
 & if this had any considerable operation, he was to be sup-
 ported by Wine & Water, & wth Panada & Wine. The limbs
 were wrapped up in the long Linnen, & of pusles w:
 from his face anointed wth R. Olive, there was no col-
 lection of Purulent Matter many small parts of
 his Face, as I wish I had had the Pusles opened.
 Dec: 9th M^{or} & Emet. had no Effect in weakening
 him, only procuring two loose stools. P. 108
 breathing perfectly free, had some strangury for
 w^{ch} he was ordered 1/2 of Lime & L. Dec: 10th
 When I found his Pulse quickened to 120.
 & the appearance of Pusles, I despair'd of his
 recovery, he passed a restless Night & was delirious.
 Dec: 11th he got a Clyster w^{ch} not answering he
 got the Em. dom! wth Saul. Glauc. &c. he was
 supported wth Wine & was ordered a strong decⁿ
 of the Bark, his Pulse was 120. & more feeble
 every day & irregular. Dec: 13th he was consi-
 derably easier P. down to 104 & there was some
 gleam of hope, but next day it got up again
 & was much more feeble & irregular. Dec: 16th
 P. 110. & he died about 3 o'clock that day.

197

The action of his Patient did not ~~show~~ show anything
that could be considered as of immediate death, & any thing
that can show this seldom appears, his lungs were considerable
ly inflamed, & in a very peripneumonic state, but of
small Inflamⁿ of his Lungs could not have been of im-
mediate Cause to his Death, he seemed to have sunk
under a great load of small Pox of a very bad kind,
we by the reason of it had acted as a parallel Poison upon
the St. Power, & had caliginated it in the same manner
as in Fevers, from any other Cause, there appeared
no pusles upon if dissection of this man's body
many of the Internal parts, I indeed could find
any of them below of Poxes.

I think it was a very remarkable Case, &
may be a lesson to us never to have any dependance
upon them, when they don't feel. & if I don't
come on, however mild the symptoms are, for I never in
my life saw this disease go on & continue so long
without mild symptoms, & at last prove fatal.
(There is reason to believe that he had inoculated
himself, from a patient I had then in the same
house whom he had, but he might have received
the Contagion in Natl. Way before.)

Lecture 13th June 9th 1773 Wednesday
 Withreg^d to Rutherford D'Gregory observed, that if a person has
 once got the Infection in the Mal: Way, the Inoculation can have
 any effect. unaltering the Nature of the disease, w^e go on
 as if no such Inoculation had taken place.

The Pat^o: come in since last meeting. Sam^l Forbes
 aged 42^{re} has had a Rheumatic Fever. the pain is still
 continue, but at pres^t: only affects one thigh like the
 Syatica. I propose treating her wth small doses of
 Calomel so as just to touch & mouth gently like Mill^r.

Sam^l Radford, comes in for a Fever, Angina. is
 very delirious & extremely weak. & is in a dang^r: way
 he seems to be of a remarkably Torpid Habit, when
 he is spoke to he can make an ans^r: but is gent^l:
 he is very stupid, & of extreme quickness of his
 Pulse & irascibility are most dangerous. he has
 been blistered & got a Vomit. because he sometimes
 throws up from his Stomach a little Sary Matter
 streaked, wth blood, were it not for his debility. I should
 have given him the Pl^a in the usual Way, he got pres^t
 at 4 O'Clock a Pint of Port Wine in 4 Day &
Betty Masfat is returned on acct^o of the recurrence
 of her former peripneumonic Comp^t: her Pat^o formerly

at 130, she is to be treated upon the same Plan as for
by large bleedings & the use of T. Imet. she is already a g.
deal better, & small probability will soon get rid of her
this attack. I proceed to give an Acc^t of 4 of our Cases
in the small Pox.

199
Janet Thanks aged 19 admitted into 4 Surg^l Ward
Dec^r 13th Dec. The S. P. were observed upon 15th upon 13th
she was delirious, this delirium, commonly attends u:
pon the small Pox. The S. P. from the Begin^g: had an
Extremely bad appearance, of swelling of her face
was considerable, but was not of swelling w^h is solitary
in S. P. when they are extremely Num^{er}: upon face
& the Pusles are of a bad kind. The face was hovent
& was a sign of virulence of the disease, & of 4 of
the Pusles! When she came in 4 menses were upon
her, & continued during the whole course of the disease
I have very generally observed if it is a very un:
favourable sign, tho^{ugh} I know not why it should be so
but in S. P. & indeed in all Fevers when they come
on. Tho^{ugh} it is not their Nat^l: Period, it is unfav^o! all
Women who have of small Pox when w^h the gen^l:
prove abortive & it gen^l: proves to them.
What she comp^l: of most was her Throat w^h was

son & raw & g^d diff^r in swallowing. The gen^l Plan
I prop^d to treat this Girl on was — As I had no exp^t
of her Recovery, I thought any chance she had was giving
her of Bark very liberally, having experienced g^d
effects of it in the Watery & Cox, where they have
not y^t found Obstr. of y^e damask rose, so my g^d
dependence was upon y^e Bark in large q^{ties} at this
time.

In respect to the typical diff^r of the
Throat, I meant to relieve this by the most de-
mulent garg^l keeping the Infus. Seni in her
Mouth, & y^e App^l of Calap^l externally, & if it
should require to then to apply oleister behind her
Ears.

This is one way its attacking wth all y^e Symp^{ts} of
Catarrhal Fever, as well as wth those of the nervous
& putrid, & y^e Watery kind are very gent^l accom-
panied wth this. She was ordered the Bark in di-
cot^r as she could not take it in any solid form, not
even the Powder fused in any fluid, on acc^t of the
Reception & smart of her Throat. she was ordered roasted
& boiled apples, Rowins. &c. Her belly was kept open
wth Glysters. & she had an Anodyne at Night.
Dec^r 17th P. 82. had Comp^d last night of reception heat

291
Tension in her face was made her constantly to cry out. This
was considerably relieved by application of sponges
dipped in Warm Water, but as this gave only a temporary
Relief it continued to be an uneasy sensation. Her throat
at first was much relieved by application of Catapl.
so as to allow her to swallow more easily, at this time
she did not spit freely which is a Circums: of the most Capital
Conseq: at this time, so that so long as a person spits
freely, he is in no Immediate Danger. The pusles
did not rise, & she had taken very little of the Bark.
& there is no Expect: from it unless in large qty.
Small doses of it are perfectly insignificant, & if you
despaired of her recovery, this however I believe was
perfectly owing to her delirium rather than to
diff: of swallowing. she was allowed as many O:
ranges as she choond, Catapl. & Tinct: were not only
applied to her face, but w^{as} used to make a dermo: on
her Head her feet were freq^{tly} fomented & Cataplasms
applied to them, we took off too, & Pain of her limbs, w^{as}
destroyed as well as of her face Dec^r 18th Very
Universal soreness, but especially on her Throat
w^{as} used to discharge. Blisters were applied be-
hind her ears. — She got y^e L. only before at Night
but when y^e small Pox were attended wth much pain &

restlessness. it was of Practice of Sydenham & indeed it
 is universally also to give an Anodyne in Morning, if
 it does not remove y^e Cause it deadens y^e Sensibility to
 Pain. & keeps y^e Pat. easy. I mentioned y^e Use of them
 in all Cases tending to Suppuration even in respect
 to Wounds, wherever we wish to have a Suppuration.
 Opiales are proper & highly necessary. she got to 3 grs
 of ʒr at Night. — Dec: 20th little swelling
 on her hands but very inconsiderable, she still comp:
 of the universal sore Pain, w^h however y^e Anodyne
 relieved for a few Hours, on 19th & 20th she comp:
 of a violent Pain in her breast. The Pusles were
 continuing perfectly flat. & not rising upon y^e
 Face, hands, or any o^r part of the Body, & nothing
 could save y^e Woman but the Face hands & feet
 swelling again & to a g^d degree. As she comp:
 of Pain in the top of the Sternum, a blister was apply^d
 there, whenever it is a case y^e admits of bleeding & we
 use topical bleeding, but if it is not a case that
 requi^{rs} bleeding, I w^d put on a blister. It is seldom
 in such Cases that this fails to give relief, at this
 time as y^e pusles did not rise, & she would not
 take y^e Bark, & as she was not at all strong

Patient. I thought it necessary to administer some Wine,
 half a pint of Port Wine in 4th day, & if Must. Extr. pl.
 were applied to her Face, & she got an Emolient Liniment
 for her Throat. The Cataplas. still continues at it.
 21st Dec. she died, it was extremely remarkable, I had no
 hopes of her Recovery, but it was not quite of height of
 the disease, I imagine. She was gone off after the night,
 part: about of 11th to 12th Day, & I should not have
 reckoned her out of danger upon 20th Day. The salivation
 stopping, & spitting mucus. Coming on, but this was
 not the case. The spitting stopped, but she had sat up
 in her Bed & taken some drink, & spoke 4 hours before
 she died, & there was no part: Diff. her breathing
 the only straining & mucus was that she did not
 expectorate. & app. to be very Weak. she died at
 12 o'clock this forenoon, & died easily without any
 sort of struggle, so of few knew she was dead, but
 it was observed upon ones going to feel her Pulse.
 No part: Morbid appearance upon inspection of
 cad. acc. for of sudden death. There was a slight
 red of Inflamm. in the stomach, & a little upon
 external coat of the intestines, & could not affect
 her life. There were a few black knots upon of

Myelentergy, & when cut open, were white within, I
 find in some cases of small Pox lately published at
 Vienna, that in all dissections no pus was appd.
 as was the case in this. But they often go into the
 Mouth & Fauces, but seldom under that only
 in a few cases, altho. of late it was universally be-
 lieved that they do. — No. 2. I make no acct of
 the suddenness of her Death, I regret much after
 that of head was not opened. The only acct I can give
 is that by the salivation stopping, she had been sud-
 denly suffocated as a Consequence of glairy matter was
 found in the Trachea, w^{ch} from extreme weakness
 she would not be able to expectorate, & it might
 have suddenly choked her.

York Tergusson Had the quite distinct
 Small Pox, & of y^e mildest kind, y^e Boy went about all
 the time of the disease, & enjoyed perfect Health, & got little
 Physic upon the disease going off. I must observe here
 w^{ch} reg^d to y^e diff^r of practice w^{ch} in these few years he
 w^{ch} have been shut up in a warm close Room, & not
 allowed a drop of Cold drink, or y^e least particle of
 Fresh air admitted.

Peter McLachlan was seized upon 13th of Dec^r 18th Regent
 & the small Pox appeared upon 16th Upon 17th he was free
 of any comp^{ts}. except Angina & Coniunctiv^{is}. the Pusles were
 distinct. P.C.A. he did not seem to be in any Hazard. I was
 allowed to walk about, only he had a N^o 6 of opodelles upon
 y^e Throat w^{ch} confined him, as this had had a tendency to
 Coniunctiv^{is} he got 3^{ss} of Tart. Solub. dissolved in
 Aq. Rosar. 3ij. when of he was to take an 3. every
 week hour. the Effect was to procure a loose Stool.
 & it is just as good a Neutral Salt. as we can use, is
 equally good wth Saline medicine & non saline
 & possesses all of our properties of the neutral Salts.
 Where I w^d. wish to promote a diaphoresis I w^d.
 rather give this p^r. Minder. The Effects of all these
 depend upon the Manner you keep y^e Pat: if y^e
 skin is kept warm in bed, they operate by sweat.
 but if the Pat. is exposed to cold air, they are more ready
 to operate by stool. — The Linetus of this
 Pat got forth his Throat, is very agreeable it is made
 of equal Parts of white Cream, Mil. Rosar, & Rose
 Water. beat up wth y^e Yolke of an Egg, but perhaps
 mucilage is a more elegant Term, as y^e Yolke of

Eggs are freq^t haanced, he found relief from it as several boys
of our Pat^{rs} have done. Upon 23^d of P. were Blackening
& the swelling his hands &c. was very enconoid. Upon
25th he was dismissed at his own desire free of Comp.
otherwise I would have kept him in longer & given
him a dose of Physic, but told me y^t he was only going
to y^e next street, & w^d take y^e Physic I gave him
along wth him, but he went ag^t. Way out of Town
& caught Cold. w^e occasioned him to come in again
but as he came in for a diff^t Comp^t. I shall consi-
der it hereafter.

John Cameron, aged 12. was admitted Dec^r 6th.
he was seized wth Rigor, & very Inflam^d. Symp^t. Upon
as I had no reason to think he was exposed to Infectⁿ.
from y^e P. I could only take it upon y^e footing
of an Inflam^d Fever, only if it was to turn
out the P. he was upon y^e same Plan I w^d have
followed, he got y^e En. Dorn. as he had been bled
before he got y^e T. Emul. & kept him mal^d colder.
At y^e time he came in his Q. 12A. they had both vo-
mited & purged him: Dec^r. 7th Q. 108. Comp^t of y^e
oppression in Can^d. of y^e wth 13th of Blood was ordered
to be taken. Had no known of y^e Infectⁿ. this was

a Symp. of an Eruptive Fever, for in all eruptive Fevers
 before the eruption there is a rem. ^{the} sense of oppression.
 & exactly wth the Person refers to the Region of his
 Stomach & this obtains in a much greater degree
 in few of any oth. Sort. & whenever this defection of
 Spirits takes place, it is probable y^t an eruption
 of some kind may follow, &c. is to come out.
 Dec^r 8th D. 92. Then a copious Erupt. of y^e S.P.
 appeared very obviously & upon their appearing I
 treated him upon y^e Principles. I have already ex-
 plained, that as was not complicated, it was only
 attended wth gen. Inflam. & Fever. he was y^e fore-
 kept upon the most anodyne Regimen. The
 S.P. appeared extremely numerous, over his whole
 Body & had a bad appearance, they were very
 small wth a sort of Red interspersed or Bases, as is partic-
 marked in your Journal. I imag^d that this Erupt. of
 y^e S.P. would run y^e greatest Course.
 & my chief dependence was upon y^e Bark,
 wth he was able to take in Considerable doses.
 & the Change upon y^e Appearance of the Pox &
 the swelling succeeding so well, was certainly
 owing in ag^t Measure to this Regimen.

at Night, but was genl^y delirious in y^e Night.

Dec: 11 D. 106. his face began to swell, there is seldom
a case where you will observe the swelling of the Face
hands or feet more regularly succeeding one another &
rising to so great a height, & y^e Cong^o was. the Symp^t. went
remarkably moderate during the whole Term ont:
withstanding y^e great Load. The matter never had y^e
yellow cast, but they did not turn out a bad Box.
Tho. not of the Best kind, & this is genl^y the effect of
the Bark in large quantities to convert the thin
Matter ichor to y^e Variol. or Purul^t. Matter is
the same. A good sign of this Pat. was his Ap-
petite continued perfectly good considering how
ever the colour of the Pusille, & the y^e Danger had
run Tho. not till the 14 or 15th Day of the disease
I wished him to take the Bark in as large q^u as
possible so he was ordered an Infusⁿ. of it. Ziv to be
taken 3^e a day. i.e. Z. xij a day. The most elegant
Preparation of the Bark is made by a Cold Infu-
sion: but we can make as strong a Tincture this
Way, & it remains equally suspended, if you
make it in Boiling Water. the more risinous
part ^{on} sides, whereas in this Way it remains.

But at the same time I think it should be strongly concluded
 & on that Wasp I think one may dec^r. 14th P. 116. The pustles began
 to blacken upon his Face & the swelling there was remark^{ble}. The
 Belly was kept open by the Laxative Clyster. Dec^r. 16. The
 back was all covered wth pustles. & there was a violent heat in it
 w^h was rem^{it}^{tly} relieved by pom^{ts}. & wth warm Water. he comp^l
 extremely of constant burning heat in his Legs at this Time
 w^h was relieved by their being wrapped up in the Ung^t & Utrin.
 of the Lord. do^{se}. & this seemed to forward the maturation;
 & produced a considerable discharge. Dec^r. 17th There was
 a great heat in his Soles. w^h was relieved by a applying a bread
 & Milk Poultice. — A few days past the height of of
 disease he got a dose of Salts & 3rd of Carb. w^h did not operate
 & therefore was repeated next day in a larger dose. There
 was a great discharge from this & his Legs that I ever have seen.
 was to go entirely thro^{ugh} the Leather Bed & it cont^d. for many
 days, one of his hands swelled extremely & at last broke at
 several places & if matter appeared to be justest of a
 considerable degree of Acrimony. for it brought off of them
 from his Feet & of hand, the Bark was regularly continued
 during all this Time. & as he was very much weak. he was
 kept upon a Narcotic diet & 1/2 P. of Carb^{on} Min^{eral} every day.
 Dec^r. 26th He was upon a great broke out in diff^{erent} Parts of his.

218 Body, there are sometimes to such a degree as to exhaust the
Pat. strength. & prove fatal after he has got over the violence of
Symp. the supp. bring in gonarhetic Fevers, sometimes there
are abscesses attack of internal Parts, as of Lungs, but there is
not the same danger of this in small P. as in of Muscles, where
the prime: seat of the disease is in the Lungs. He got of Death.

Lamarrid. but it may be made question whether in a
Case of this kind, where of Pat. is g^o broken & the vital
scapes are freest breaking out, it is proper to give re-
peated doses of Phlegm, or to support of Pat. strength by
Bark, & restorative Diet. I have obser^d in y^e Cases in
gen^d where people have been treated wth repeated evac^s:
it has sunk the Pat. health greatly wth having any ten-
dency to lessen of Fever wth rather increased. I apprehend
therefore in gen^d: if it is better by y^e use of the Bark, use
of Acids, & of Mod^d: Use of Wine, to support of Pat. strength
while such discharges continue, at y^e same time for
time to time to give a gentle Laxative Medicine,
wthout producing any g^o evac^s: & accord^g: he was kept
upon y^e Acid. Cathol, Bark & small doses of Wine.
Jan: 4th 17th When now recovering he was raised wth the
grid of Fever. his Q. 130, & became full, not standing
he had been g^o reduced by y^e preceding Disease, & discharges.

211

when upon I thought it necessary at this time to take a little
blood fr. him. & indeed had it turned out a little hectic small
Bloodings to 3. or 4 would have been proper upon of Scott
getting up. I thought it necessary to intermit of Bark, he
was put entirely upon a Milk diet, & took liberally of the
acidulated drinks. Then an Erysipelas appeared upon his
Face & Caput. Blister, if was a disease of a different
kind which attacked several Pers. in of Clin: Ward, & in many
Cases contagious, it has no part. Remedy wth J. P. Salace.
This Erysip. has gone fr. one side of Face to Joynt & is
attended wth consid. degree of Fever. his pulse yesterday
was 117 & has been delirious last Night, & I think one
wakened so much to be attacked wth any of Acute disease
especially an Erysip. upon of face runs a very consid. the
Risque. — Some of the Gentlemen had said in his hearing
that this w^d prove fatal to him. we made a prodigious emphy.
upon of Lungs & Cap. may be very readily hurried to
their Grave by such an Obstruction, & if you I w^d always
rather speak to them in a favourable way.

I shall at our next meeting give an account of Erysipelas
& shall apply it to all our Cases w^h have been
labouring under that Disease.

Lecture 14th

212
Lecture 14th June 1773 Thursday

The Permeo received into of Clinical Ward similar Meeting as:
first. Nelly Harper, came in wth an Eruptⁿ of
a diff^{le} Kind upon her skin, it appeared in larger & lesser
upon her legs, w^{ch} were considerably swelled, it appeared upon
her arms too but less copious, & upon her Face. These Erupt^{ns}
were attended wth Febrile Symp^{ts} but not very Violent
Dysp^{noea} a diff^{le} of Breathing, & a little Cough, a great
Pain thro her Body, she has had Stomach Comp^{ts} but
since this Eruption, she has had none of them her Menses
regular for 6 Months past.

I consider these eruptions as in some degree critical.
from of Circumst^s: of her having Stomach Comp^{ts} & these
having gone off since the Eruption came out, & from
of Regularity of the Menses for 6 Months past, I ima:
:gine rather of the Eruption may be salutary, so it is not
my business to reject it suddenly either by External applic^{ns}
or severe Evac^{ts}: only as she Comp^{ts} of a diff^{le} of breathing
I thought proper to take ʒ. 5 of Blood, & she is kept upon
the cool Anti-phlog^{ic}: Regimen. The Eruption is now
beginning to subside a little.

Engg^{le} Morris an Emancip^d Person, wth such
Pains as accompany them, she has no febrile Comp^{ts}
along wth this: She is not proper Pat^t for the Horae.

as I apprehend what is of most consequence for Consp.: of this kind
 is fear & a great deal of Exercise, her Stomach being disordered
 she gets Vomits. & I am to keep her Belly open by Pills of Aloe &c
 & to relieve the Pain in her Back she has got of Emp: Pector.
 Janet Robertsons. came in wth a Fever & a very violent one
 her D. 1730. she found relief fr. the Decocts that were applied
 to her Temples. her skin was not what when she came in as
 it is just now. she was to get of T. E. but we find her skin too
 hot before she gets it she is to be blooded, & is to be conducted
 upon a Linphlog. Plan. wth small doses of T. E. & form:
 to her legs every Night.

I said at the Conclusion of last Sect.: I w^d give some Idea of
 Erysipelas, as we have had several of our Cases: labouring under
 this disease. This is commonly called the Boil, & more gen:
 St Anthony's Fire. When it appears wth Pusles, this sometimes
 happens wth out any Fever, especially when very slight but in gen:
 it is attended wth a greater or less degree of Fever. & of the Symp:
 are all of the Inflam: kind in general. The Swelling attending
 it is commonly a circumscribed Tumor, of a part: Rosy
 Colour. Upon being touched it appears perfectly white, & says
 it does not seem to extend further than the skin, but in some part:
 Cases it extends it self to the Cellular Membrane, & in this case
 only it becomes to suppurate for itself it has no ten-
 dency to suppurate. The suppur: Part: occurs in consequence
 of improper treatment as fr. the Em: applic: of Emen: & later
 plumes.

There is no regular Time of the appear^t of the Erysip^h: a pat^t: will be seized wth a Fever. w^e will hang on for 2 or 3 Days before the Erysip^h is common, & sometimes it will be 10, 12 or 14 Days before it comes on, but it is odd only if it appears in Fevers, after 10 or 11th Day. There is no knowing wth any certainty from a Fever that it is to be a Fever of this kind, none of Symp^t: attending the Erysip^h Fever distinguishing it. it cont^s: out commonly for 2 or 3 Days, during w^h time it is increasing, & it remains only in a Station. I state for a day or two, sometimes there is a considerable oozing from small Bubbles upon the Surface as in the Case of J. Campbell, & there are sometimes Blisters, but very frequently there is no oozing at all. — The Erysip^h has a particular Sensation, it is not a Prurient Pain, but a Sensation of kind of burning Pain, when it comes out, as it goes off commonly & then starts off. An Erysip^h may affect any part of the Body but in general the Face, or the Legs & it is remarkable that when it attacks the Face it seldom ever attacks one Side, but the swelling inclines itself to go off, after it has been a day or 2 on one Side it extends over the Nose to the opposite, & whatever Side of the Face it occupies generally brings on a consid^l: Swell^g of the eyelids, so as to shut up the eye. The Erysip^h: upon the Face is often at:

: tended wth considerable danger when if swell^d is very great,
as it wth appear that if Inflammⁿ is sometimes extended to y^e
Brain it is sometimes attended wth Delirium, & this is if
wth Inflamed Eyes &c. one may conclude if the Inflammⁿ
is extended to y^e Brain, & its meninges, & in this case it
commonly proves Fatal, but the Pat. usually becomes Le:
thargic, before he dies.

It happens sometimes when there is a considerable, Pus:
: tular Eruption of the Inflⁿ. keeps up for 10 or 12 Days,
& is often carried off by a copious Universal Sweat, but
whenever this treated wth wet Appl^{ts} induces it
brings it to a suppuration: & is extremely difficult to
heal, the dischⁿ is only a thin Salivous Matter, & this
sometimes many Weeks before they can be healed up.
& if dischⁿ in old people who are most peculiarly subject
to it freq^{tly} terminates in Gangrene. It is one of y^e
Inflamⁿ & disease that is extremely mobile, in some Constⁿ:
where ~~it is~~ ^{there is} a mobility of y^e T. When
they are seized by dry aff^{ts}: but every Appl^{ts} & sometimes
wth out any at all, the Swelling suddenly disappears &
comes on again in diff^{erent} Parts of the Body, sometimes

it attacks if Head some times the lungs but we have no Mark
 by w^{ch} we can distinguish, whether or not. if Dysp^{noea} is an Dysp^{noea}
 but fr^m there having been an external Dysp^{noea}. then if these
 Symp^{ts} come on in the viscera, we have reason to conclude
 that if Dysp^{noea} is of y^e kind, nor indeed is it a Matter of Remedy
 as it makes no alteration in y^e Treatm^t. when we do know
 it. — The Dysp^{noea} swelling may be repelled
 in two Ways. by a very hot Regimen, whatever tends
 to increase y^e Fever, sometimes will repel it, or else
 tends to lower the Fever too much. — I consider y^e Dysp^{noea}
 in many Cases as a kind of critical Transl^{ation}. & it is
 a very dangerous thing to give any Med^{icine} that will
 occasion y^e Sudd^{en} reception, as y^e Blood by purging
 & Bleeding w^{ch} is sometimes attended wth fatal
 Effects. The Blood gets a Lub^{ric} is more or less of the
 Buffy Coat. — The Dysp^{noea} is a disease y^e Semina
 of w^{ch} are inherent in many Constit^{utions}. The Predispos^{ition}
 is constantly latent in y^e Habit. & it is some times
 hereditary in Families, some have it once or twice
 in the year, of w^{ch} I have many Instances myself
 It comes out wth Fever, & after y^e Dysp^{noea} goes off
 & the Fever is removed, the People enjoy better
 health than they did before, & this shows that it was

cutaneous. It most frequently attacks old people & especially ²¹⁷
those who have had their Constitutions Broken by living long in
a very Warm Climate. —

Sometimes it is epidemic & contagious, it is not contagious
to a high degree, only attacking people who are predisposed
to it. In several Cases it may be cured? as Cullen observes:
ally when it recurs periodically, & if the patient enjoys a better
State of health than before. —

Our gentl. Views are to prevent its coming to a Supp-
purⁿ & to prevent its entering the Viscera: While
it is ext^{er}: it is not attended wth any danger, except when
it attacks the Head & Face, when the Pat. is affected wth
Violent Headache & is delirious. —

In this Case it is to be treated like our Inflamⁿ Diseases, by blood-
& cooling laxatives, to keep up a gentle diarrhoea, Bleeding in
part: proper when it attacks of Head or Lungs. Blood-letting
in evacuations, are improper where the disease seems to
be merely external. In this Case I w^{ld} rather consider it as a
Cutaneous, evacⁿ & w^{ld} neither encourage it nor respect it, but
would leave it entirely to Nature. Where it attacks of
Head & the Brains, the Pat. becomes delirious wth Viol^t
Headache, besides of the S. I w^{ld} have no objection to a
Topical Blood-letting parts themselves that are affected
wth the Eruption: as a sudden eruption of it repels them

would tend to relieve the Head as much as any Thing.
 Besides opening of Belly & Bleeding, the Use of Vomits to
 Access proper, in order to make a good Derivation from
 the Head. & if Appl^s of Plasters wth Phlegmon of Tormentum
 when if Erysip^l affects the Face; after Bleeding, for taking
 off the Delirium & Viol^t Headach, even if Case of J^r.
 Cameron after the delirium had come on & last come
 there. he seemed to have been remarkably benefited
 from Appl^s of a Plaster to his Neck, indeed I dis-
 charge from it was very great. All^d Saline Mixture
 may be given wth great Propriety, to open of Belly &
 to keep up a Diaphoresis. — Nitre has been given
 in a Low^d of 10 or 12 Years. 5 or 6 gr or even 7 gr a
 day, but when given in such large quantities it
 must be given in some quantity of Liquor, as it is so
 offensive to the Stomach when taken in substance.
 In respect to Appl^s that are to be made to the
 Erysip^l it is gen^lly agreed if it wet appl^s are impr^o
 yet in some Cases where the Pain & Tumor continue
 can be relieved, I have seen them applied & give
 great Relief, but they must be applied for a very
 short Time, so as not to bring on suppurⁿ.
 In gen^l of Appl^s that is made most use of is of dusting
 it wth Powder, w^{as} if Dust is avoided by absorbing
 the matter may be of service, when there is a discharge.

from y^e Pusles. if a very g^d of Flowers put upon it, it
 not only absorbs y^e Mat^r. but forms a thick crust all over y^e parts
 w^e must obstruct y^e necessary Circulⁿ. & frustrate that Idea.
 w^e might prevent it from attacking the Brain. in a dangerous
 manner. one of the most cooling applications is y^e of Nail
 Blades. or Cabbage leaves perfectly smooth. w^e is a very
 cooling app^l. & where there is a disch^d they have no tendency
 to repell it but rather encourage it. but it is allowed y^e all
 cold & strong app^l. are dangerous. From y^e appearance
 of this disease, & its sometimes relieving from a Stare of
 y^e Disorders it appears to be in many respects Ana-
 logous to y^e Gout: & in some Families I have known
 some of them who had not y^e Gout, w^e was hereditary
 in y^e Family, but had y^e Rheum^{at}. returning once or
 twice a year. in y^e same Manner y^e Gout does & w^e
 similar Effects. — I shall now proceed to y^e Case of

one of our Lads. who had y^e Rheum^{at}. Fever. —
 Rob^t Brook admitted Dec 15th had y^e all y^e Sympt^s
 of com. infl^d. Fever. & an exar^d. of these Sympt^s every
 evening, he attributed them to Cold & G^d. there was neither
 hard nor fullness in the throat & Sp^l. & many

I proposed to keep his Belly open wth the En. dom. & to give V. Emet. this oper. both upw^d & downw^d. & totally relieved the whole Febrile Symp^t, & nothing remained but a slight headach. The V. Emet. was repeated for 2 Nights. as his Pulse kept up from 90 to 95. For tho. there was no part^l Comp^t. Mr. Q. was 25 beyond what was of Nat^l Standard, & as I was sure this was in all Probability of Case. & as he did not recover his appetite, I suspected there was a latent Fever in y^e Habit.

Upon y^e 19th he became hot, thirsty & had a total want of appetite, & y^e V. Emet. was rep^d. wth remov^d. the Comp^t. his P. came down to 84; & for 2 or 3 Days he had no Comp^t but for want of appetite. for wth he was ordered y^e Elise & Vitriol &c. Upon 20th the Fever recurred wth Headach, Thirst, Nausea. Vomiting &c upon wth he got y^e V. Emet. wth removed these Symp^t. & always operated upwards & downwards. Upon 22nd there came on a Tennit. Qu. a Confus. in his head & a remarkable degree of Torpor. There was no fullness in his Pulse to make N. S. necessary, but Blesters were applied behind his ears. On 23rd his P. 95. The Dysp^t. appeared the Comp^t. & Torpor abated, so in this Case I conclud^d. the Dysp^t. as rather salutary. It had been attended wth the Confus. & if the Head had been a strong

221

I looked at it, w^oout reg^d. to the state of the Pulse & w^o have both
used, gen^l. & Topical. Blooding, but as this was not the
Case it did not appear necessary, so there was only a little
Blood put upon it. The back of the Saliv. In this
Pat. was all open. The eyes & eyelids from the one side
to the other. for 2 or 3 days he had a little reg. of salivum
but was sensible in day time. & only had a sort of
Confusion, upon walking his legs were stiff at night.
The Fibula Symph. & also the. came down & upon
w^h he was dismissed free of Comp^s. From this & many
other Cases we have a great Reason to think, that in many
Cases this disease is to be considered as a usual Metastasis
or kind of critical discharge.

James Hunter aged 12. admitted Dec^r. 28th.
Upon first seeing this Pat. I had no doubt that this disease
was of Glyascephalus, & upon the situation he was
in I looked upon it as a very desperate Case. No part
acc^d to be given of the Cause. but it was so that if Boy had
been accustomed to carry very great Weights upon his
head, beyond what he could bear, this was of acc^t some
of his Friends gave of the Matter. whether true or
not I can't say. This disease is hereditary in some
Families, as I have known it cut off several off
Children, it is of most diff. to distinguish of any Disease

of the human Body. It is very diff: to distinguish from
 disease that Child: are subject to, to distinguish^g Symp^s of
 a Collection of Matter in Brain, from the Symp^s that arise
 in Child: from a morbid affection of the Stomach, or Intestines.
 This will appear clearly
 from mentioning^g Symp^s of this dis^e: as they appear
 in succession. It is a disease in a great measure peculiar
 to Children, but it very seldom attacks an Infant
 it is scarcely under 4 years of age & scarcely under
 above 12. & it is most common from 6 to 10.

The Comp^s: at first a loss of Appetite & paleness
 of the Complexion, dullness. Want of spirits & dimi-
 nution of strength: irregular Fits of Fever. The
 Pulse is more quick than usual, but neither hard
 nor full so as to indicate S. F. frequent Flushing in
 face a constant Pain in^g the head above the
 Eyebrows. Tongue white frequent Vomiting green
 stools & diff: in being purged, requiring Cathar-
 tics commonly in triple & dose, from what are com-
 monly necessary there is a great impact of blood.

You will observe that all these Symp^s are those
 mentioned just now, along wth the frequent grinding
 of the Teeth, happens extremely frequent among

children, & may be removed by a Domet of little Mercury
Physic, & therefore no person can say that there is Madness of
head. 223

The only thing is if a Child at a certain time of Life is
attacked wth these Symp^{ts} & if it is hereditary in a
Family, & one of it's first Symp^{ts} w^{ch} is also a suspicion
is, the headach remaining after repeated Vomits & Cathar-
tics, but especially when the Eyes come to be affected, when
the Pat. shows an Impulse of Light, & if Eyes are not
inflamed, but still more when along wth this there is a little
degree of quivering, then there is of greatest reason to think
that it is not a Stomach Comp^t. but a Topical Aff^o of
head. during this Stage of the disease I mentioned of
Sleeping freq^t. The duration of this Stage is uncertain
sometimes it is 3 or 4 Weeks. after this the B^{reath} becoming
putractively freq^t becomes much slower than
of Natural & is irregular, all of former Symp^{ts} continue
only the skin is much hotter. The Child has a cons^t
moaning & crying wth out pointing at any Part
Part. where the Pain is. The Breath is often solid
& some times Worms are sp^{ed} & indeed Jaundice is
always attended wth them. Corp^s & freq^t Worms.
The sleep is never refreshing, & the Child always
awakes wth a sudden start. & crying & by very fright.

ful dreams. At this time the symp^s of double vision app^r
 & when ever of Pat^t. becomes to see objects double, there is no
 longer any doubt of the disease being Topical Affⁿ of the Brain.
 This state that I ment^d. just now cont^s. for perhaps 3 or
 4 Day, before the Pat^t. death, sometimes they continue to 18th
 or 20 Day in that state, & indeed this is of only foundation
 for distinguishing the disease into these three stages, for in
 our respect. the symp^s go regularly on, only becoming more
 severe. For the last stage the Pulse becomes, very frequent
 in the space of 2 or 3 days to 130 or 140, or some time to 200.
 So as that it cannot be counted, the Pat^t. becomes insensible
 & does not comp^l. of any Part^r. Pain, or arise than by just
 touching his hand to his Head. There is at this time a remark-
 able dilatⁿ of the Pupil, & that is one of the symp^s I had
 for sup^g that there was in our Pat^t. a collection of Matter
 in the Brain. Upon applying a candle the pupil rather
 dilates than contracts, There is a symp^s is the case
 the stages of the disease, & it is a freq^t. & cont^s upon the Arm.
 on side of the Yaw is Pale & Cold, & the opp^s side flushed
 hot, but this is part^r. towards the end of the Disease.
 This is in gen^l. the Act of this disease. The Plan. I think
 can only be followed in the Treatment, & the further
 Act of this Patients Case I must reserve till
 next meeting.

Lecture 15th

Section 15.

The persons received since last meeting are first.
 Alron Hamilton, aged 38 her only child. is a very severe
 Ophthalmia affecting only the one eye it is of three weeks con-
 tinuance, of Eum. Albugin. is very much Inflamed. There
 is likewise an obfuscation of the Cornea, & the sight is very much im-
 paired. the comp. of very severe Eum all over the side of the
 Head abt. the eye, & since she was bled in of Temporal Ar-
 tery, she only comp. of Pain about the eye, her menses left
 her half a year ago. This case is very plainly a topical
 Inflamm. that req. to be treated in of Antiphlog. manner. There
 is perhaps a propensity in freq. Bleeding her. on acct of her
 time of Life, about six months after of menses have left her
 as we sometimes are ready to be plethoric. I propose repeated
 Topical Bleedings, & to keep her Belly open by cooling laxa-
 tives, coolest diet, & to apply a blister behind the ear, or per-
 haps upon of Temple, & to keep up a drain there. till of vio-
 lence of the Inflamm. is considerably abated I w^d not choose
 to apply any thing but what is simply Emollient, & I
 shall for time to time have it sm. w^t milk & Water & order bread
 & milk poultices, but any thing repellent is to be totally avoided. See
 the Inflamm. is upon of Sclera, where some gentle Astringent may be used.

Euphemia Dick. aged 13 hath a Hydrops Acute
 it app'd half a year ago after pain in her Stomach, & a great clearing
 of Worms: her belly is very much swelled, & a very distinct fluctu-
 ation is to be felt in it. I propose to treat her upon of same
 plan as Mary Guthrie. —

Isabel Annot. has a very particular Complaint in
 her Stomach, has a frequent severe pain there, & a remarkable
 degree of swelling there exactly about the Region of the Stomach,
 her Menses are quite irregular. There is a large circumscribed
 tumor of the Stomach, & from some cause or of the Stomach
 appears to be distended beyond the Nat. Vire, when there is
 a Stricture bet^l upon the pylorus from schorosity &c the Stomach
 sometimes puts on its appearance. This not entirely
 flatulency, for the swelling remains Constant, tho' she is dis-
 turbed wth Wind. & finds considerable relief from belching
 it up, she is cordial & has much morbid Acidity in Stom.
 we gave a presump^t of a Stricture, as it is commonly from
 Tumors of the Food acquires its acidity, so that her Cramps may
 be owing to some topical Affⁿ of the Guts of the Stomach or prob^{ly}
 to such a Stricture of the Pylorus as I have ment^d. — I have
 only ordered her Pills of the Extract. Gent. & Sac. Mart &c.
 wth view to the obstructed Menses & will prob^{ly} order her

227

her of magna & tenu Water, but if there is any obstruction at
the Os foris, I shall attempt some Med. w^{ch} go to it for w^{ch} I have most
just now is simply Calliature.

Andrew Mayne, aged 36, his Temp^{ra} are rheumatic &
principally affect the Thigh, w^{ch} are termed Muscular, from
the Experience of the good Effects of Mercury in the Cure of Chronic
Rheumatism, I propose to try it for some time, & the prop^r Tem
to use is of Pl. Chop. w^{ch} is analogous to Blumers Pills. I
now proceed to a Subject of our last meeting the

Hydrocephalus, I mentioned of progressive Signs of
this are w^{ch} are very accurately described by D^r Mead. & w^{ch}
I have seen often verified in my own disord^r. at the same time
you must not expect if these Signs occur always, in suc-
cession as I mentioned, or if they keep a sam^e dura-
tion, sometimes that signs are longer, & sometimes of
shorter duration but in gen^l. these are of Comina Signs
of a most common. what is peculiar to y^e disease is
it attacking people of only one time of life. I am speak-
ing of Water in the head, people dying of Virago, Apoplexy &c
(AOTWIDNENIV) this is not at all a disease that may become
a nanacutis? it is not att^d w^{ch} of part^l. Temp^{ra} of Constitution it & many
people w^{ch} have a Coll^l of Water in y^e head, will enjoy their senses to y^e

last, & their pulse will never be varied it may be considered as
 a disease peculiar to a certain Time of Life from y^e age of 2 or 3
 to that of 15 it is peculiar to certain Families, & is often connected
 wth Scrophula. The prox^{ca} Cause of it or at least y^e only morbid degree
 that we can discover upon dissection in a Collecⁿ of Waters in y^e
 Ventricles, sometimes it is in but small but of ace, & People
 that have died of this disease, there is always more or less of water
 found, the q^{ty} may vary from 2 to 8 oz. — There is
 sometimes a swelling of the Head, that is quite a diff^{erent} disease
 from this & is from a diff^{erent} Cause, it happens to Children
 sometimes in the Uterus, & sometimes y^e head is enlarged
 for a great a fore, y^f it is necessary to open it before
 the Mother can be delivered in order to let out the Water,
 & there are Instances of Child^{ren} living for a long time
 but in this case it is not in good Contained in y^e Ventricles
 but y^e Water is more freely between the Granum &
 the Membrane, sometimes as y^e head enlarges the opif^{ic}
 goes on but often the External Membrane becomes
 as thin as Paper. We have Inst^s of people living
 & enjoying y^e Rivers wth a prodigious q^{ty} of Water to
 the q^{ty} of 8 or 10 lb. What is the reason they can have
 such large q^{ties} wthout viol^{ent} sympt^s: or y^e funct^s being
 greatly impaired while a small a q^{ty} will prove fatal
 & produce such sympt^s as in this case I am treating

It is what we cannot acc^t for.

In respect to the Prognosis it is in gen^l. very unprob^lly there is no disease of the human body more uncertain than it is. The Symp^s of the first stage happen freq^{ly} to Chil^d from Stomach disorders, & I have known these cured too times, but I can't pretend to say that it was the first disease, I am beating off. For if y^e Cal. gets y^e better of it we can't say positively if there was water in the Head.

I had a Cal. that had all y^e symp^s of nearly of the first but of y^e second stage; He constantly put up his hand to his head, it was constant crying for 3 or 4 days togth tho it could compnd of no further thing. The Dilatation of the Pupils had taken place & did not contract upon y^e Pupils being brought nearer is one of the most dangerous Symp^s & I looked upon the case as desperate. y^e rest of the Family had been subject to disorders of the Head, & y^e Common doses of Emetics & Purgatives, had no effect yet by y^e use of reple^t doses of Calomel, & a blister upon the Head the Child got better but at y^e same time I can't possibly say the Symp^s were owing to y^e disorder in the Head there was the greatest probability of it.

What we must endeavour to Do here is 1st To make a der^{iv} from y^e Head, to prevent an Increased action in y^e Head of Blood. & as y^e Pusillae are evidently disorder'd to cleanse them by Emetics & Laxatives, we seem likewise to take off y^e der^{iv} to y^e Head & to promote it to the surface. The freq^u use of Bichlorum & of blisters proper, the pulling in an Iguana in their Shoulders, or Arm. before the time of the Batching comes on, is proper

proper, w^{ch} regard to all Children, that are in Families where the disease has been common, & especially when the disease comes on, it is proper to put them in as soon as any signs appear & to keep them open till they are gone past that time of life: & I am of opinion that such an issue has been of service to Children of such families. Besides the Evac^{ns}: of Blood, Topical Bleeding in the Head is proper when there is marks of increased Delirium: then we have recourse to the use of Bracers, most Children subject to this disease, are of relaxed habits, & have frequent Jaundice: & Scrophulous, & often of the Bark, but particularly the Use of the Cold Bath is proper.

In respect to Trepan. it is diff^c to say what w^{ch} effect it has in this Case, it is a questⁿ. only to be determined by Experience, it is said that in Cattle where there is Water in the Head, the trepanning of them proves a Cure to & I die! & I know that in many a case of the Head that prove fatal, frequently & in other not, as Epilepsy & Madnes^s, by accidental Wounds in the Head, & parts^{ly} where the Skull has been fractured & they have been trepanned, they have remained afterwards perfectly free of the disease, & many mad people have continued well while the Wound was open, & the disease has returned upon it & after being entirely ~~dead~~ healed up. I cannot say what success w^{ch} be but such Importance put out the propriety of making a trial of this kind, Mr. Lalleⁿ.

is here in of Ventricles. so that there is no immediate Access to it, but
 from sagittich: & is some Chance of its being successful, but when
 the Child is in the last Stage, I have no Idea of its being of service w^{ch} to
 James Hunter, I had no doubt of the case being a Hydrocephalus.
 & a very desperate one, & wrote to the Lauchie Parents to impute
 it to a very great Load he had carried. The gen^l Indications I
 laid down were to take off the Iner^d delerⁿ by Bleed, & to endeavour
 to relieve him of Pain. — With this View his head was shaved &
 blood was taken fr^m his Temples by Cupping & Scarificⁿ to
 the q^{ty} of about ℥. xij, resp^d Injections were given him
 but wthout effect. he got an an^d: a small q^{ty} of sweat, but after
 this he slept a great deal, & was not in so g^d Pain as formerly;
 but tho^{tho} he did not cry out, he seemed to be very uneasy by
 putting up his hand to his head, & I delat^d of his Pupils were
 mar^rable, after the Bleeding & of Applⁿ of a Blest^r. he recovered
 he slept a little. — his Legs were ordered fr^m to be form^d
 his pulse got up to 150. w^{ch} is always a sym^p that attends
 this disease in its last Stage. he was perfectly delirious but
 after the evacⁿ that I mentioned just now he became a
 little insensible, his Belly was obstinately bound up. he
 got repeated Glysters, & of Im. Teret. wthout effect his St^{om}
 mach was consid^{er}ed & I willed, but I could not be sure
 whether this was owing to any Obstruction in the ment^{al} Canal.

or to an obstinate insensibility of the Stomach & Intestines of
the pressure upon of Brain, he got a very saturated sol. of salt.
& Crem. Tart. in a small qt. of Water. forming a kind of Absorb
& not suff. to dissolve the Crem. Tart. I don't know any thing
more effectual in Cases of violent & extreme than salts.

§ 4. A well saturated, or that sits better on the Stomach
for in these Cases where you give any purging Inj.
the Stomach rejects them, & if you give a Cathartic in
a solid Form, it does not operate so soon, & even a saturated
Sol. of sea Salt does better than any other agreeable
purgatives. sits upon of Stomach, when they are thrown
upon Calomel is often of service in these Cases. I have
however given this some Infus without any Effect. &
He died upon 31st. The Dissection of the Body showed the
disease, there was 7 or 8 oz of Water in the Ventricle, but
nothing morbid any where else. The Stomach & Intestine
Tube were free, & Cathartics having no Effect was entirely
owing to the Insensibility of the Parts. & It is noticed
that Communication between the lateral ventricles
of the Brain was very evident in this Subject, & the whole of
Vermiform Luidum, was so large as to admit of little
Finger. There was too some tubercles in the Lungs w^{ch}
had no Relation to of our Comp. of w^{ch} he died, I shall
now proceed wth our case of Part. Cases. — Inbel

238

Isabel Menno, aged 28 admitted Nov. 26th. This girl's comp^l
was a very severe Cough, copious gross expectoration, pain in &
Breast diff: of Breathing cold that has thro' the day, &c &
This disease had a very threatening appearance at first. There were
all of Symp^t: of a Plethoric Pulmonalis. The Cough, diff: of
Breathing, the Frequent & hot Sits, & are almost constant & do
of begin: Suppurat^o: the difficulty of lying upon the Right Side,
was one of the questions & should be asked a great deal in all these pul-
monary Comp^l: whenever they are able only to lie upon one Side, there
is reason to suspect that there is a Tubercle is performed of an
adhesion of the Lungs to & Pleura, in & Part. & place is forming
& you will observe always that it is upon & Affected Side of the Pul-
monary. The cleanness of the Tongue was one of Symp^t:
of threatened a begin: part^o: in & Lungs, & a peculiar cleanness
of & Tunica Albuginea, were Symp^t: of almost constantly
attend of disease in the Beginning. I was to consider this of
as an Exsiccation, Deathis, by & keeping an open Belly,
to take off the detrim^t: from & Lungs & to promote it to the surface
by & use of Vomits f^r time to time, & by the use of blisters & by
keeping a part constantly open, to mitigate the severity of &
Cough by demulc^t: Med^o: as the Infus. Lin. & mistur. Mulber.
& to procure sleep in & night w^h she was in a manner deprived
of from & Cough, an Anod: draught - This girl's Disease in
- terminated at

at first, every 100 or 120 strokes, this you have seen in 3 pers. & it was only observed when the Lungs sat up, by lying upon their backs or sides it was perfectly regular, this intermitted pulse is so very uncertain, that we cannot draw any certain prognosis from it, or f.^o a morbid affection of the Lungs, but freq^t depends upon a morbid Affection of the Stomach: & Wills. This dark blood did not inhibit the Buffy Coat, but had a thick Crapamentum, & I considered as a proof. Sign in all cases of uncess^t Pleth^{is} is. The whole Case is a repetition of the same remedies, Gentle Vomits, Bleeds, Small Bloodings w^e generally gave a temporary Relief, at eq^{al} same time wth the Comp^l: from time to time were recurring. ~ From 2^o to 3^o 1st the Comp^l: were all gradually growing better, in a Case of this kind, when for so long an Interval, a Cat: continues to grow better, & if Pulse to fall in Point of frequency, it is a proof that there is no ulcerations or purulency, taking place & all if Symp^t: if I mentioned before take place, when there is no actual but only threatened purulency, & at this time I could have no doubt, that it had not taking place as the Q. was generally about 80, but when a real purulency comes on it is always attended wth hectic Fever, the pulse f.^o 110 to 120. & regular exacerbations at Night, w^e was not the Case. A pectoral murmur w^e is very pleasant in an Effusion of Malt, & a

agreed very well with this goal. There were some Cases, we seem'd
merely to affect of Stomach, as headach & swelling of the Stomach
were relieved in general wth Vomits, & if we as any of Sympt^s
in y^e girl that is almost constantly relieved by bleeding as you
have seen in several of our Cases: viz. greatough, diff^y of
Breathing, & a particular sensation of Stricture upon y^e Breast,
as if their lungs were tied that Stricture is almost const^{ly} relieved
by Bleeding, it is diff^r from the common dyspnoea & is
freq^{tly} relieved by Vomits.

Dec: 22^d she was seized wth a new Empt: viz. very great sickness
at her stomach, & purging of Blood wth col^d Gripes, for the
g^o Oppr^o: & sickness of her Stomach. I had^{er}ed her a Vomit,
but on calling in to see her in y^e Evening, I found her pulse ex-
ceedingly weak, & she had purged blood in very great quantity,
whereupon I ord^d y^e Vomit not to be given. This is one of the
Cases where one must be very diffid^t: how to proceed, I could
not say whether the Blood had come from y^e Stomach or
any of the Intestines. Hemorrhages will freq^{tly}
happen to Women, where menues are obstructed, as in this
Girl: as it might have proceeded from the Blood vessels of
the Stomach, I could not venture to give a Vomit, &
yet it is a certain Fact, that a person of Vomits blood
spontaneously, will sometimes wth Vomits throw up pure
Blood, & perhaps in a few hours afterwards will throw
up pure Blood, wth any of the Contents of the Stomach a-
long wth it: but from the Low state she was in, I was

a pair of other aying that Night, & if the Haemorrhage had continued
 she must have died that Night the I described part of the Effect upon
 the Pulse to the Rectum. I did not choose to give of Spice. yet for
 but made her drink Chamom. Tea, & she threw up very ill tasted
 viscid stuff w^{out} blood & as she comp^d. of grusses she got a Spoon
 of the Inf. Lin & Ld. & she got some Canada & Cort. Wine as of
 best Cordia^l at this Time. She had a diff^y of breathing & I consid^d as
 a Nervous Symptom in consequence of the great debility, but supposing
 it was I thought a Blister was still a proper application, so I
 applied one to her Back, & in order to take off of sense of pain
 I used a rectifying. & as a most powerful Cordia^l Med^l I ord^d
 her an Anod. Draught. w^{ch} I made use of as of best Med^l
 for taking off of sense of Oppressⁿ, she passed wth it an easy
 Night, but for 2 or 3 days after she comp^d of worse of Pain,
 in her Belly w^{ch} was much exasperated by her cough, but she
 did not pass any more bloody stools. Her Belly was for some
 time firm^d. & of th. Cramp. rubb'd into it, & the pain gradu-
 ally abated, then had been a Congestion in some part of the
 Alimentary Canal, & a vessel had burst there where the part
 part was I could not discover, nor indeed was it a matter of long.
 From this Time she continued to grow better, & upon 9th Jan^y
 she was dismissed free of Complaint. —
 There was a part lying here a short Expectⁿ w^{ch} is frequent
 Pulmonary Cough, whether it depends upon any particu-
 lar venery of the Fluid, or is only a part of the organ

of Taste, I can't say but I suspect rather that it is of last because I
have found a Cat. have it this Day, & not the next, & it will go off in a
few hours whereas were it owing to any part. derangement of the Fluid
it w^d have been more constant. I have seen it sometimes depend upon
a part. State of the Stomach.

Mary Graham aged 25, admitted Dec: 25. her Complaint when
she came in universal soreness &c. This case in of being
was very similar to the one just now mentioned, there was a very consi-
derable degree of Fever, but her Skin & tongue were both quite moist:
her Menses were irregular, came very frequently & were preternatu-
rally copious. This Complaint came on upon 30th of Oct: wth regard to
the true cause for them, this Case I say is similar to, last
wth marks of Inflammation to the Lungs, & obstructions forming
there that might threaten Pleth. Pul. I proposed to draw blood
from Time to Time, & to put her upon the cooling & antiphlogistic regimen.
The great Stricture that she Compl. of in her Breast, & sense of Anxi-
ety were removed upon the Menses coming on, they however came on
again upon the Menses stopping, & were relieved again upon
their returning, & by a blister to her Back &c.

What appeared in this Girl's Case most remarkable was a variety
of anomalous Symp^{ts}: The Pulse came to be extremely slow, often
at 50, once at 46 we is not easy to acct for a remarkable degree
of Torpor & listlessness, sometimes to absolute Insensibility, the
Breath being slow but very laborious, there was at one time she
Compl. of a bad pain, upon the small ribs on the right side,
this pain, when it app^d & cont^d for some time, I was ap.

prehension of an Obstruction taking place in the Liver, when the Circulation is at any Rate languid, & the B. down at 50. The Circulⁿ is part^l languid about the Liver, I thought there was great hazard of this, yet I could not suppose if there was any Suppurⁿ formed there, as if was not proof of any preceding Inflammⁿ: however from several Circumstances, I apprehended that this was rather owing to Stagnancy, especially as all the train of Hypochondriacal Sympt^{ns} were present. I considered this Pain as being owing to Colons being distended wth Wind. & it was relieved in this Girl by Carminative Clysters. part^l by the Em. Tolid. the side was blistered, this is a safe Appl^{ty} always whenever a pain is fixed in any Part whether breast or belly, whether Rheumatic Stomphⁿ or merely nervous & flatulent, whether it be the Appl^{ty} of a blister can never be of any bad Conseq^{ce}. & the gst Closter made in still more proper. the Lamp soon went off.

As a train of Hypochondriacal Sympt^{ns}: appl^d in this Girl sour belching &c. she got from time to time Draughts of Magnesia &c. The Magnesia itself does not sit easy on any Stomachs, & rather tends to increase flatulency at first, but the addition of Ginger makes it sit easy, & causes the Pat^t to belch up wind. With a view too to correct this Morbid Acid she was ordered to drink Lime Water & her Belly was kept open by Pills of J. Jost.

Gent & Aloes, & as she did not sleep, she got opium. 7 Sat. L. E. she had
 two or three times fits of the Hysterical kind, attended wth convulsions &
 depression of spirits, we made her cry most bitterly. She took a Muc.
 of Sweet East Aq. Month. prep. & L. L. wth opium, gave her immediate
 Relief, it was upon 16th when she comp^d of great Confusion after
 head, & upon the Sharpness of the Pulse, I began to suspect some
 Compression of the Brain w^{ch} gen^l produces an extremely
 slow Spulse, but she seldom comp^d of her head, & the Pulse
 comp^d had gone off. It was for this reason that a Bleed^g was
 ordered, but the Pulse the next day was up again to 70, & that
 Confusion after head was entirely removed. There is nothing
 more part^l in this Girls Case. It was a Repetⁿ of the Magnes.
 En. Yeld. An opiate at Night better for her Stomach, & Pills of
 Aloes & Extract. Gent. & she gradually recovered. On
 Upon 28th she comp^d of very st. pains in her Stomach, she got
 gr. xii of Opac w^{ch} had no Effect, & 3/4 of an hour after she got
 gr. xv, w^{ch} likewise had no Effect. w^{ch} either shows a degree of
 Insensibility, or a great Quantity of fluid, she got in this
 Case as the Pain was very violent & xii of the White Vitriol
 I don't know any Vomits that operate more quickly as in
 all Cases of Poisons, it operates more quickly than either the
 St. Em^l or Opac, it acted immediately here, & she threw
 up a qt^l of very viscid Stuff. Upon Jan^y 1st she had a reg^l
 return of her Menstr & was dismissed free of Comp^d
 upon 10th had some Meds along wth her.

Lecture 16th

Lecture 16th 77th Saturday Jan^y 28th

The only person that has been received into of Clin: Ward since last Week is John McIntosh aged 24. admitted last Night. he was cured 10 Days ago wth the ordinary Symp^{ts} of Fever. wth in these 3 days past his head was affected, so that he pass his Urine & Stool involuntarily. he had been twice bled and taken a Vomit, last Night when he came in there was not the strength in his Pulse to indicate &c. & his eyes were very muddy & a little inflamed, I wish much to have some blood taken from his head, but by the Secchio we could procure none from his Temples, neither did we get any from the Jugular Vein. I only wanted a copious Bleeding ab' 4 or 5 oz. & to keep his Belly open, for w^{ch} purpose I thought of giving him an Antimonial, w^{ch} had by some opening off by stool, & for that Reason I gave him James Powder ʒj of ʒij of ʒij, to be rep^d 3 times every hour, but it did not produce any sensible Effect, I must formerly that where I wish an Antimonial rather to op^{er} by the skin. I prefer y^e James powder to y^e Vin. especially where there is a disposⁿ to Diarrhoea. I took upon him as in y^e Danger, nor is it a prob^{le} think y^e he will ever bring that comes in his Way. I now proceed to give what has been designed.

Catherine Begby, aged 18 admitted on the 30th. This Girls Lungs were great Pain & were very often head &c. & the frequency of this Girls pulse at 120. Thad 19.

Doubt of saying that the disease was febrile, as also of the gr^d heat upon the
 skin, & then but at the same time, when the Pulse continued at this rate &
 sometimes above this, she had not sleep w^{ch} is the most common sign of
 the remarkable debility that attends Typhus, & perhaps this is even
 more Cathartomic, than were the frequency of the Pulse, she was
 able to put on her Cloths & to sit by the Fire side, w^{ch} is not consist^{nt} wth
 the febrile debility. There was a Stomach affection which gave
 for the constant sickness & diarrhoea, but how far there was any
 topical Affⁿ in the head was difficult to say: what makes it
 diff^{cl} in this case is, that any Stomach Comp^l: a morbid acid in
 the Stomach, or its being load^d wth any glutinous & sufforbilious
 matter will produce headach perhaps vertigo, but if headach
 proceeds from the Head, it certainly affects the Stomach, so if questⁿ
 is where the original focus of the disease is.

The Indications in this Case were No. 1. To endeavour to cleanse
 the Stomach & at the same time to take off Congestⁿ from the Head & that
 was a plain Indicatⁿ whether the Disease proceeded from
 Topical Affection in it, or not, it was plain that there was
 a Congestion there, the 3^d was to remove by Antiphlogistic
 Regimen the 2^d she was put upon the same Regimen
 as all our case. Her Diet: she got a Omit of gr^d of Spae. The
 Omit she got repeated, her Stomach appeared greatly disordered
 & often extremely sour, & always succeed in violent Stiffness & thrown
 up. Cataplasms & Stupes were appl^d: to the Temples w^{ch} relieved, & Cam.

after had remarkably & it never became very violent after this.
 but the Vertigo and Tinnitus Aurium went? she got repeated by the
 Diet. both wth a view to take off the Fever & to keep the Stomach &
 prima Via clean, still the girls pulse kept up at 100. 112 &
 sometimes 120, & she had almost a constant Thirst, but wth out
 debility, Incontinent. She got of most Mucos. wth some of of most
 Cooling Med^s. of can be given in Fever. Upon 1st of diarrhoea
 returned, & of vertigo was better, & she became extremely deaf.
 her tongue moist & thirst abated, of Diarrhoea was of short
 Continuance, but it returned again in two Days, after & of
 Vertigo as before, & a considerable Confusion in her
 head. she got then anoy^d. with Sy Decod. Ictac. to check
 diarrhoea, & a blister was applied to her head, as I suspected
 some Topical Off^{se}. there, from the Vertigo, & constant quack^s.
 of her Pulse, & it was wth this & wth I ordered the Blister to be
 kept open. for some time after this I find there was
 no Comp^l. in her head, except a small degree of Vertigo,
 but what was I think of Carl. Swice, was small doses of
 Mr Bark. Zylaken 3 or 4 day. wth a Mucos. acidulated wth
 Rhus Citruol. The head com^d. better, & she was gaining strength
 and Appetite from 12, to 22 yet during this time of
 P. was never below 100. & neither head ach nor Vertigo, so I
 think this case is curious on acct. of of Remarkable quickness
 of P. when of our Symp^s were gone off, if does not sug-
 gess, wth name you call it whether a hectic Fever or not,

but it shows that there may be such a pulse as attends a hectic &
 the same time no part: (local) aff: in the Body to produce it. ~
 When there is no fever in any part of the system, the flushing
 of the Face of the Cheek was wanting. ~ Nor had the Pulse the par:
 fullness, nor were there the regular exacerbations. They attend
 fevers, there was not much difference in the Pulse, but if any
 it was in the evening when it was slower than in the morning
 & this I have taken notice of in several Cases. tho' in gen^l the
 Pulse becomes more frequent at night. ~
 About 22^d she got a Cough, & as it lasted for several Days. It began
 to apprehend a Phth. Pul. but there were two Symp^{ts}. a
 wanting a cleanness of the Tongue & cleanness of the Throat. Altho'
 we are pretty much characteristic of a Phth. Pul.: & I have much
 Confidence in the Absence of them. On acc^t of the above Symp^{ts}:
 being wanting, I tho^t as yet no fever in any had taken place in the
 Lungs. There was never after this any Return of the headach
 or Vertigo, the Cough in a few days went pretty much off. She got
 pains in her Legs & thighs we were entirely of the Rheum^{at}ic
 & were I suspect of effect of it, they were relieved by bathing
 in an Opial at Night. ~ As this girl was extremely
 thin & debile, I wanted to try the Effect of Wine upon her.
 & she got it aday, the Effect was not to heat her, but sensibly

to take off heat of the skin, & y^e B. became slower. she got likewise
a little Animal Food, & neither did this Proves any bad Effect
in heating her or increasing the Frequency of the Pulse. I
do not mention this as a Rule in hectic Fevers, to give
Wine & Animal Food, for in these Cases it is extremely proper
to keep Pale upon Fruit & a cool antiphlog^{ic} diet. On
but in people extremely debilitated wth Hem: Comp^t &
fever of B. a little Animal Food in Moderation will
ever cure the Cat. From the 1st to the 12th she
got gradually free of Comp^t: & grew stronger, & the P. above
the bowels however was not under 100. She was discharged
upon 12th free of Complaints.

Peggy McCarty aged 14, admit: Dec^r 18th. This Girl
was created in the Common Way, was blooded 3 or 4 times.
Part. & an Anod. Draught. at Night & in two Days time.
the Febrile Symp^t disappeared entirely, only she was
soured wth a Hydemic Ail upon seeing another Girl have one.
& I had reason to suspect that she wanted to make her
Comp^t: more Cons^t: than they were. She was dism^d: upon 23^d
wth out any Complaints.

Lucille Walley. Her principal Comp^t: was Angina
a very diff^{er} of swallowing, w^{ch} was soon removed by the
appl^y: of Bleedn. behind her Ear, next Morning the appl^y:
some Supp^r: w^{ch} always takes place now or less in Angina
& she could swallow easily, the Febrile Comp^t: went off in
a day or two. There is nothing Particular in this Case.

245

Elizabeth M'Dherson aged 12 adm. Dec. 15th Had a very
viol^t Cough, we soon a appeared to be of Typhoid Convulsiva, at
sametime it was not more in that Way, but she had that first
kind of Desperation, of kind of sleeping, whereas those we
part^r distinguish this Disease. & this not rep^r cap^r we
sometimes throw one into a faint. & takes away the breath entirely
she had a very copious expect^r some diff^r of Breathing & comp^r
of pain in both sides of her Breat^r. w^{ch} is almost universal in
the Typhoid Convulsiva & in a very Viol^t Cough. She had frequent
Vomiting wth the Cough, w^{ch} was Jacob^t. I do not rememb^r of any
Eas^r. dying of it. I. & when the Purse^r terminated wth
Vomiting & when this is the case wth Children, I always look upon
the Danger as in a g^t measure over. The girl frequent^r Comp^r of
Headach, Sicknes^s. Short & total Want of appetite her Labour
100. The O^r is a disease of attack people but once in their lives.
it is a disease of a contagious nature. Cause w^{ch} ever will
produce it, but Contagion, As far as I have seen it is not a disease
that we can put a stop to all at once by any Remedy. It must have
its Course but much may be done to alleviate the violence of the
Sympt^s. & w^{ch} particu^r accumulate so g^t a g^t of Blood to the head
in every fit of Coughing, & when the disease has got a certain
Length, its dur^r maybe consid^r shortened. Major I. Indicat^r
is to take off Inflamm^r & Diathesis when it prevails, & to

endeavour to take off the determination to y^e Breast by
 promoting y^e Perspirⁿ to y^e Surface, & keeping y^e Cat upon
 the most cooling & Antiphlog^{ic} Diet. & to endeavour to mitigate
 the severity of the Cough, to give gentle Vomits w^{ch} are one of the best
 remedies, & by it we often bring on the spontaneous
 Vomition, w^{ch} is of such Conseq^t in this disease, & repeated
 Blesturing or keeping a constant drain from any Part
 about the Breast, especially if Comp^d of any one part
 a blister laid on them, is of much more Service than a
 Blister laid upon the Back. w^{ch} a time to take off y^e Inflammⁿ
 Diathesis & Catarrh^{ic} Mat. &c. is absolutely necessary
 in the beginning, & for some time ought to be cont^d. &
 This girl was bled to 3^l a blister was applied to the
 back & kept. The Med^{ic} I have found of most service
 in the Cough for shortening the duration of the disease
 after the fever was very much gone off, & when y^e Cat is cool
 enough is the Bark in such dose as y^e stom^{ach} can bear, &
 I never found the bad Effect apprehended for it only
 binding the Cough, or in increasing the diff^c of breathing,
 there is a particular dry Cough w^{ch} is not so violent w^{ch} appears
 to be a nervous Cough, & for w^{ch} the Bark is the best Med^{ic}
 that I have seen, & is of g^{reat} Service for shortening its Period, but
 when given early in this disease before the Febrile Symp^{ts}
 are gone off, it rather increases them & produces no good
 Effect. The form in w^{ch} the g^{reatest} of Cord^{on} was P^{er}ip^{er}al. Vol. M^{us}
 4. Arabic on g^{iv}, confervula subactis. addo quatuor Jul. 8^{vi} 1792

alle. q. s. m. f. Mol. Mann & Vesp. Sympt. cum haust. Infus.
 saturacionis huius molle. — This Girl was seized upon
 26th of a Fever, w^{ch} was probably got by contagion, being generally
 of the same kind wth that in the Clinical Ward. The most remark-
 able Circumst^{ce} was the emst Sickness. The V. Low^{er} had gone off
 but she had the most constant Sickness that I ever saw in a fever.
 wth frequent spontaneous Vomiting, for this she got Vomits every
 day almost, but not wthstanding these vom^{ts}. w^{ch} relieved her
 for a few hours, the disorder continued from 26 Dec^r to
 Jan^y 7th when the whole Symp^t abated, like good Fevers
 wthout great Calicac Evac^{ns} as if a deep sleep came on at
 this time — She had I should have menti^d upon being Enfeeb^d
 was observed from 7th to 14th the Fever went off to the 20th she
 was convalesc^{nt}. & then was dismissed free of Symp^t: R.
 Eliz^a Mutton aged 43, admitted Dec^r 2^d. A long Pro-
 fluxum Menses, great debility & particular feebleness
 & weakness &c. This is a disorder, that frequ^{ly} comes ab^t
 this Period of life, a certain degree of it about this time is
 Nat^l: — It is necessary to make a distinction accrdg
 to it diff^r Causes & produce them, because of one method of
 treating the disease is diametrically opposit^e. The P. M.
 comes on at all Periods of life. Sometimes, wth all the
 usual febrile Symp^t., Fullness of pulse, Anxiety, great
 Pulse increased & sometimes heat, & then perhaps may
 appear a day or two before the Hemorrhag^e come on, & then
 the Symp^t imm^{ed}: go off, the Symp^t that immed^{ly} preceded

dis. severe Pain in the Back & Belly. Now at other Times
 again, the dis. is a chronic disease. without any Febrile
 Symp. instead of any Symp. of Inf. Diathesis, the
 Cat. is pale, relaxed, the P. more feeble, greater than
 ordinary, the Skin cold, & there is a disposition to Leuco-
 phlegm. In y^e first Case the P. M. happens more, & is more
 copious in full vigor & health, it is apt to throw them into
 violent Hysterical Fits, when as the opposite species brings
 on all the Symp. of the pectoral. There is a languor in
 the system, & a disposition to anæmia. & y^e is anæmia. Comp^l is
 almost constantly joined wth the other Abus. & y^e
 women when they have not the P. M. they have the V. A.
 & was the Case w^{ch} regard to our Cat. When the Hem. is ex-
 ceptive it brings the Cat. down in point of strength.
 & wastes their Blood, but when the Hemor. is not
 but a constant dribbling I have seen them rather turn
 fat upon it, but it was always attended wth Catene^s
 wth the look of Leucophlegmaria. The Cons^l attend^t
 of this is & usually, nothing is a more frequent cause of
 barreness, than both this P. M. & V. A. The cause
 of it then may be either the Mat^r going off of the Menstr.
 or I think to be of Loss of our Cat. or it may proceed
 from of Hemorrhagic Diap^r w^{ch} is connected wth the
 Inflam^t Diathesis, & plethora, it may be produced
 by all causes that make sanguine. Plethora, it may
 be produced by all causes that & what ever produces an

increased Impetus, of the Blood & at the same time tends
to determine to *Uterus*, sometimes it is the consequence of
overviolent Effusions, & in that case it seems to be an
increased determination to *Uterus* in consequence of
Spasmodic affections, sometimes (Violent exercise)
as jumping, in Women predisposed to its being so.
Causes of very different kind particularly w^h ever relaxes
and gently debilitates the *Uterine* Vessels, as frequent aborti-
ons, & a woman having suffered much by former
P.M. whatever incident weakens or relaxes *Uterus*,
& at the same time tends to increase the Blood to
diminish the tenacity of *Crampamentum*, & to increase
of Serosity. On

In consequence of these different causes, the Blood is extremely
different when it is a *Fibrile* disease, I have seen the Blood
taken from *Pat* as clear as in a *Chlorosis*, & w^h the
buffy coat a spirit, & I have often seen it w^h too gla-
ssy for *Crampamentum* to the serum. w^h out of
buffy coat. But when it is a *Chronic* disease, as in
our *Pat*. the Blood is of a lax^r texture, there is a
preternatural quantity of serum, in the Blood & of *Cramp-*
amentum is of a loose texture. This disease too
is sometimes owing to a topical affection of the
Uterus itself, to a Cancer in *Uterus*, to *Carcino-*
matous affections, & we must suppose in this

That the Hemorrhage is owing to Erosion, but independ^t
 of the Erosion, where there is a Stimulus it occasions
 an Increased determin^t to the Part. & produce sanguine
 Congestions w^{ch} must occasion the Hemorrhage. The
 Cure of this disease must vary accord^g to the particular
 Causes. That produced the disease, when it is attend^d
 wth Fever, quick P. heat, & Congst of the Cap. Ve.
 Bleeding is necessary to obviate the violence of the
 febrile Symp^t. & it is of most powerful Relaxant
 & it is ev^{id}. the Congst of the Sp^{irit} is so considerable in
 these Part. Cases. but you must observe, that the
 Bloodg: when the disease is acute, is extremely
 impure & in the case of Sp^{irit} of it, when it is in Congst
 of Debility, & relaxed habit. bleeding is highly im-
 proper. as tending to increase of Cause. It is necessary
 always to keep an open Belly, in order to take off
 the determin^t to the Uterus. but in all Cases it is
 proper to make use of such Expectorants, as are suff^{ic}
 mild purg^{ing} in the Case, if are attended wth Fever.
 & in this Case it is necessary to keep the Est. upon
 the same antiphlogistic Regimen, as in such a
 Fever, as of Neutral Salts. w^{ch} are cooling & sed^{ing}
 & tending to derive to the Skin, must take off
 the determin^t to the Uterus. & it is on this acct.
 that where the disease is Chronic, the excessive

considerable benefit from wearing a Flannel shirt.
 There is a good deal of prog^d to be feared to exercise, un-
 doubtedly when it is violent & attended wth fever. It
 must tend to bring it on. but when the Dis^e is not
 feverish, & there is a constant oozing it is proper,
 but it ought always to be that kind of exercise,
 when the Dis^e has all of Benefit wth the Patient
 & therefore it ought either to be on horse back or in a
 Machine, but walking is if most improper, & stand-
 ing upon their Legs is par^tly so. Where the dis^e is febrile
 it is often of very great service to the Dis^e when the
 Hemorrhage is excessive, Cold drinks, w^{ch} may be given
 in this as in every case of Hemorrhage if it is excessive.
 Where the Dis^e is attended wth violent Pain, & any
 marks of Spasm. After Bleeding if Pain is to be
 opened wth emollient Anodyne Glysters. w^{ch} tend to
 take off the spasm, & check the Hemorrhage when
 it is excessive. — — — — — Where the dis^e again
 is a chronic disease, w^{ch} I have always found to be
 of most service, is to follow out of Plan that tends
 most to brace the System. — — — — — The Med^s. that are
 par^tly adapted to this Purpose, are the Barks.
 Bark of Mineral Acids, the moderate use of
 Wine, the Cold bath par^tly sea Bathing, & it is said

That the people labouring under a chronic P. M. have
 been benefited by a sea voyage, & in genl: if Persp:
 goes on more freely at sea, if not it does on land. There
 are the Genl: Ind: that I know of a sure the sea is chronic.
 & proceeds from a relaxed habit & poor Blood. In
 this case it is proper to obtain from it too & the use of
 diuretics. I have known many women cured by the
 use of Sea, & of diuretics. if diet in genl: ought to
 be solid, & of a very light & easy digestion. — I know
 a practice sometimes of applying the Introducing
 Suppries. & if a suppletion of uterine f: but I imagin
 y^t in genl: the use of Suppries, was bring^g Infection
 into the Uterus are attended wth a considerable danger especially
 in case of the Increased determination, I do not know
 any Part of the human Body, upon which obstructions are more apt
 to form than in the Uterus, & these of the Carcinoma:
 laus kind, several Instances of w^{ch} we have that are
 brought on by if I may say suppletory applications. &
 there can be no Agency for them, the Hemorrhage
 is sometimes very alarming, but in genl: w^{ch} regard
 to all Hemorrhages. it is to be obs^d. that it is seldom
 that there is any Person dies of an Hem^{orrhage} from
 an Internal Cause. unless from a large vessel.

about the Heart or Lungs wth Shakes the Pat. but for more
weakness they do not, a faintishness comes on w^{ch} dimi-
nishes the Impetus of the Blood, & if Lymph coagulates
a small knob blocks up the Passage, & this constantly
takes place in all, it is not by the dead of the vessel being brought to-
geth^r but if coagulate Lymph serves as a plug to block up of Passage.
hemor. if become fatal so if we should not attempt any
application that is improper from Fear. With regard to
Cold applications to the Back as a Solution of white
Vitriol or Sack Saltern. This has a powerful li-
xative Influence upon the whole System, & may be had
recourse to in Violent Cases for checking the Hemor.
I must observe further wth reg^d to this disease, that people
of better complexion are vastly more subject to, than
People in low life. Strong healthy athletic Robust
Women in fact have not the Menstruo to $\frac{1}{2}$ the gth that
the Thin, poor, delicate, tender, Lymphatic Girls
have.

Lecture 17th June 14th 1775.
Two Cats have been taken into of Gen. Wardens last
meeting.

Peggy Moffat aged 17. This Girls pulse was quick, com^g
130, her skin was extremely hot, she had severe pains
in diff^t Parts of her Body, especially in her Thighs.
& Shoulders, she has been twice Bled to $\frac{1}{2}$ y^e coction.

her Comp. are now somewhat easier. — This Iver looked upon to be of the Inflamed kind, & the severe pain in the diff. Parts of her Body marked the genus of the Fever to be of the Rheumatic kind, & if Comp. of her head were not that of the kind of headache attended with the Nervous cast. & if Part. only Iver upon the Plea is pretty much characteristic of the Fever & we have a partial Proof in this further case of the Buff Coat not to be depended upon for a superior degree of tenacity & tenacity for what was under it did not coagulate at all so where the Blood does exhibit a buff Coat. it only shows a disposition of Coagulable Part. to separate more easily, but the Blood engend is larger in Coagulation than in any case. if P. a part was very quick & hard now it is soft & small. in my respects she seems to be easier. what makes this fatal situation more critical she has not menstruated yet. we are an exceeding critical time to be seized with a Fever.

William McDonald aged 26 has a rough & diff. of Breathing at a few of Sore to Cornea. Pulse extremely quick he is treated upon the same gen. Plan as usual, where the Lungs appear to be affl.

he has been bloodied, got a Vomit & a little Infusion.
 & most Mucilag. The Fever is now going off he is in
 every respect much easier. At our last
 meeting I was giving an Act of Mr. Hutton. wth
 Profluvium Mene. - I had given a general Indica-
 tion of the Remedies to be used in this case, & I was con-
 sidered. Her P. M. were of that kind w^{ch} in some
 degree is Nat^l: to women. about the Time of Menses
 leave them, & a hot habit app^r: to be relaxed, was com-
 the Length of Leucoply. & had even sometimes
 adumalous swellings of her Feet tho' of no perma-
 nency, it was not a Case of one that admitted of & I.
 & only tonic Med^l: such as have a Tendency to in-
 gorate of Uterum, but was of any kind, & I. or even
 purging w^d have been in proper here. The motion
 all probability, would of Prof^l: be increased, & there was
 hardly no Indication for & I. as of Hemorrhage was
 very slow, & was not preceded by the Febrile Exorism.
 w^{ch} suff^r: precedes hemor^l: & where Amace Blood & an
 often of Part^l: & excrece.

The Cure then w^{ch} she was put upon was of Purgat^l:
 Bark, & an acidulated mucosa wth the Lib^r: for
 pain & weakness of her Back. a defensive Plaster was
 applied there w^{ch} she found relief from, & most women

distressed wth this disease & y^e fluor albus find considerable benefit
 from it, she was much distressed wth frequent heat & sweats,
 but upon using the Bark for a short time she got free
 of them in a very short time & the flux. ceased, she went
 entirely off, but upon its going off she was seized wth the
 Fluor albus. & at all times before whenever she was free
 of them, she constantly had y^e flux & its disease of some
 much the same kind wth the P. M. at least wth this Bark
 species, it is connected wth a debilitated habit, & is frequently
 produced by an excessive Discharge of the Menstr. at y^e
 same time it proceeds from some diff. Cause, it being
 a common Attendant of obstructed menses, & when so
 for a considerable time, it produces the same Effects
 upon y^e Constitution as y^e P. M. like all low fevers
 it does not produce Hysteria but Hypochondriac
 Complaint & Dappesia, it is a Complaint that prevails
 very much among y^e women of Fashion, & is
 one of the prin^l Causes of Sterility among them.
 In respect to the T. A. it constantly stops during
 the time of pregnancy, this makes it of consequence
 them to get married, as their having y^e children seldom
 fails of procuring a cure. The habit of stopping
 stopped so long a time during pregnancy it frequently
 never returns again: The Fluor albus in some
 times occasions

occasioned by the Repelling of the Milk from the Breast
 & I think it is particularly necessary for those who
 have been distressed wth T. A. to nurse their own Children for it
 takes off the determination of Blood from of Uterus. &
 you will always find that the Lactia continues longer
 at those that do not suckle their own Children, if it does
 do. for here the Determination to the Breast continues
 & it goes off naturally from of Uterus. The Discharge in the
 T. A. is of all of diff. degrees of Acrimony, sometimes
 so as to excoriate the Parts & in Quo of it kind it is
 absolutely impossible to distinguish it from of Honorrhoea
 in Women, & sometimes it becomes of a greenish Colour,
 but if the Women will continue impossible to
 contain it from the Uterus & the Vagina.

The best Method of Cure is precisely the same wth of
 the P. M. it does not admit of heat of any kind
 only keeping the Belly open, what I found of most
 Service is of Bark & Steel. The use of the Cold Bath, & exer-
 cise but not of Walking but on horse Back, or in Carriage
 & particularly wth warm dry air. & regulating the
 State of the Stomach.

I find this Woman
 from 7th to 21 entirely free of Gonorr. wth the P. M. & then
 a little return of it at the distance of a Weeknight.
 At the Time that Common Menstr. have there a fortnight
 is the usual Period that they are entirely free of
 them. This observed in your Journal. That the
 next had the P. M. & T. A. at the same time, & it is

likely that if discharge comes from same Vessels, but it is not easy to distinguish this from there and because the same time, what is meant is that if it is not long for some time it intermits, & during it time there is no discharge of it. T. Abus. — Upon 23rd this Woman had no Comp^t but a gentle diarrhoea, & a disposition to dealonous swellings, as if diarrhoea was not to be encouraged, it is checked by Opium, & perfect Sapon. The next Comp^t of sickness of stomach, and want of appetite. These symptoms clearly indicated w^t the diarrhoea if there was some indisposition in the stomach. if many cases w^d have req^d a Vomito. The question is whether it is proper to give a Vomito when the discharge by the Menstrue is stopped. I w^d imagine that if Viol^t Contraction in Vomiting & if actions of the Muscles w^d naturally bring on anoy discharge of the M. & T. A. Yet I have had so frequent experience of the absolute Safety of Vomito in the Hemorrhage, even in Haemoptoe, that I had no hesitation in ordering it, & accordingly was ordered & given, w^t good Effect & brought up a g^t deal of hard stuff. & it was rep^d in a few Days. for same Comp^t. & w^t precisely the same good Effects, & w^d repeat is not only an example of this kind, but even if Menstrue had been flowing at the same time I w^d have no scruple in giving it. Vomito is not only a good medicine in this Case, but it

very frequent drops of Droffus. & there is a morbid affection
 of the Stomach, it seems to act as an occasional cause
 in the Droffus. & tends to increase it. I don't mean, of
 the Epore to give a Vomick when the D. M. is an acute
 disease. brought on by some Part^l Cause, & where there
 is a violent Discharge, but in such a case as this, where
 it is of the chronic kind. it may even stop the Disease dis-
 charged itself. Upon Dr. Pains she was free of
 Complaint in Jan. but her Belly swelled big & of a
 Urine was diminished. Upon this she was put
 upon the same course of Meds. as M. Guthrie
 had got, & in a few days the q^{ty} of urine was increased
 & the swelling went off & she was dismissed a person
 entirely free of the D. M. & V. Abdom.

David Yavin aged 26, admitted Dec: 10th.
 I was not clear in my mind to the Nature of this man's Complaint
 of these pains from his having mentioned his having
 fatigued himself in dancing. I did not know but there
 might be some Topical Affection in the Stomach.
 But there was no reason to believe that his Lungs
 were affected, he was free of Fever. had no Cough
 nor diff: of Breathing, nor any symp: of the
 Rheumatic Kind, as the pains were not in
 those Parts that are most commonly affected

in Rheumatism. I imagined it most probable, if the Comp.
 were of the Hypochondriac kind, I were to be referred to
 the Genes. of the Dyspepsia, at last whether he had any
 topical affection or not it was plain, he had more of
 the Symp^t of Dyspepsia, as appeared from an im-
 proper digestion of the Food. As the Comp^t is one of
 the most general in all our Chronic Cases. I shall give
 you a few particulars w^{ch} regard to.

Hypochondriasis, & Dyspepsia ingu^a

The Hypochondriasis properly consists of a combina-
 tion, of various Symp^t affecting the Elementary Canal,
 it is distinguished particularly by Flatulency, frequent
 Pains of the Stomach & contiguous parts an uneasiness
 & diff^c of breathing, sometimes after eating, freq^t sour
 Belchings from the Stomach. Upon the evolution of
 an Indur^{ed}, it is thrown up in a very extremely & sudden manner
 after a Palpitation of the heart, continuing so has continued
 sometimes 3, 4 or 5 days, or even perhaps the Pat^t has
 not had a stool for 10 Days long. & then a Violent purging
 comes on, the sleep in gen^l is disturbed, w^{ch} freq^t yawning
 & w^{ch} is almost a constant Attend^t a Feeling of in-
 sensibility of Cold. it is attended too wth a greater or less degree
 of languor & debility of all the mental Functions: These
 Symp^t are the constant attend^t of Dyspepsia.

but we do not apply the Term Hypochondria is unless 261
where the Mind is much affected, where the Pat. has a
Part^l: apprehension that his Life is in danger, that he
is dying, & of diff: of breathing & Truq. La Spi^{re} of the
heart occasion an apprehension of a Plethoric Pulm^o:
we is freq^t: stated in the Constitution, & is freq^t: hereditary
but the Disease is freq^t: not attended wth any danger at
least any considerable deg^{re}: of it. it is often the Mind
only that is disordered, & it does not show itself affect^{ed}
any other Way, but by a Humorous sup^r. but at the
same time sometimes the Disease becomes extremely
disordered, it is a disorder of the mind entirely specifi-
cally distinct from Mania we appear to arise fr^{om}
a Topical aff^{ect}: but it is not my business to enter
into this Part of the disease, but it is fr^{om} the Mind
there is a gen^l: Prejudice agst the name Hypochondria
we means no more than a morbid aff^{ect}: of the Part^l:
part of the Belly, but it is supposed by some to mean,
as if, a Person were a little crazy, but this has not
the smallest Connection wth the disease. There
is a consid^{er}: Connection between this disease in
many Respects & of Hysteria, yet I have upon
them as diseases, specifically distinct, many
of the same kind, & in the same manner.

262 Canal, as well as those of the disease I mentioned just now, but in the Dyspepsia the symp^s are permanent it is very much constitutional, to many people all the symp^s I ment. just now continue almost constantly present, whereas in the Hysteria the symp^s are extremely violent but when they go off, the Pat. is perfectly well. Hysterical symp^s are much apt to be brought on by Long & a quick & a umbr^e degree of mobility of the S. S. in the Hypocond^{ria}: rather a debility is present, & it is attended wth a languor & loss of the Functions. The latter is connected wth the Melancholic Temperament, the Hysteria rather wth the sanguine & bilious Temperament. The Hysteria happens more frequently in Youth, neither of them are diseases that happen much in Infancy or Childhood, but fr^m the time of the Menstruation, i.e. fr^m 15 or 15 years old to 35 or 40. The Hysteria is a dis^e of men are likewise subject to but much less frequently than Women. But the Hypochondriacal dis^e in men is not till after the Menstruation have left them, when it very often happens that those who have had the Hysteria when their Vigor is gone off get those of Hypochondriac. - It is known connected wth Hemorrhagic Dyspepsia, both the Dyspepsia & Hypochondriac are pretty much the same only in the one the mind is particularly affected. The Cause gen^l

are a pressing disorder, a tedious & tedious in any life. The suppression of urine & of sweat of any kind long continued, provided they are not sudden, for if sudden they are more apt to induce hysteria, the worst kind, & those most difficult to cure are those for great excess in Venery, the sometimes proceed from Lard: morbid aff: of the Stomach, indeed if you take a Dyspepsia in the large sense of the word perhaps 3/4 of all the dis: of the human Body belong to it, when the appetite of Digestive Powers are impaired, because most diseases incapacitate People, from their usual exercise, & had they the same little Pleth: it takes Place & all its Conseq: but the Want of appetite & proper digestion is always one of the most Concerning Symptoms. I am not Encl: it here as a remedy wth any Primary Disease but as it is merely a Stomachic Affection, the same has that Universal Consent wth all the Parts of the human Body & particularly wth the Head that every one of these disorders always affect it more or less but consider it as a Morbid Cond: of itself is most frequently brought on by a short occupation too of Removal, of this Food in the Stomach, in Conseq: of w^{ch} it is apt to run into acidos ferment: There is a certain time that it should remain, as if that is exceeded the Food is run

264
act: Fermentations. In genl. in Dyspepsia & Dyss:
There is a morbid Acid in the Stomach, tho' not universally
This Premora may proceed from Want of Tone, & from
diminished Motion, in Expt: of w^{ch} it does not propel
its Contents into the duodenum. It sometimes proceed
from a Stricture upon the Mouth of the Stomach, as if
Esophus, for a & carious pylorus the epistoma common
Cause, sometimes from a defect of y^e digestive Fluid.
from a Want of Saliva, & succus gastricus, the
Effect of the Saliva & gastric Liquors is to check y^e
acidous Ferment: to prevent its going to a morbid
Length in the Stomach. I mention'd the egstion up: is
a proof of this diminished action of the Alimentary
Canal, for the same Weakness goes thro' all y^e Al:
imentary Tube. & occasions flatulency, is in genl. an at:
tendant of this disease, & w^{ch} by over distension g^t increases
the Weakness. Help of Tone in the Stomach & intestines.
The general Torpor that Burns is very probably
produced in some deg: by the morbid acidity in the St:
mach, acting as a powerful Astringent, as all acids do
it is sometimes much greater, than any Acid we
venture to take into the Stomach, even so as to excoriate
the Throat, when it is thrown up.
It is apt: y^e in the Dyssoch: & Dyss: There is a deg: deg:
of Irritability of the Alimentary Canal, prompts

being affected by a Number of Cases, tho' in gen^t. it is not
attended wth any irritability in the System. on the contrary,
the System is more torpid than usual. Hypo^t. is often at-
tended wth a lena System of Fibres. The Hypertonia wth
a loose System more commonly; When the mind is des-
cended it is not an affⁿ. of the Stomach, it is attended wth
Various Plethora being in the decline of life. Blood
in general is improper, where there is such ~~depression~~,
debility & depletion of spirits, at the same time no people
ever know reg^d. bleeding from absolute exuberance of
Blood, their Veins being perfectly Turgid, w^{ch} is removed
by taking a small q^{ty}. w^{ch} takes off the sense of oppression
& anxiety in the Region of the Stomach. w^{ch} I imagine pro-
duces this Plethora is a languid torpid Circulation of
the Blood, in gen^t. it being attended wth a slow Pulse, & de-
minished Secretion.

The gen^t. Indicalⁿ is first to remove Acidity in the
Stomach, & to remove that acidity attended wth a q^{ty} of
Gluinous Matter, to remove this when the symptoms
are urgent, nothing is more necessary than Vomits,
we give an Immediate Relief. Cathartics in general
are not those of the sudative kind, as Salts w^{ch} increase the
Flatulency. The Purgatives that are the most proper,
are the Warm Stomachics, as Rhubarb & Aloes, in gen^t.
it is better to keep the Bile in the Stomach than to

then to give severe Cathartics, w^{ch} sink the Stomach & debilitate the Force
 of the alimentary Canals. — To correct the Morbid acidity in the
 Stomach, & to keep the Belly open Magnesia is of Service but
 some Warm aromatic ought to be joined wth it by w^{ch} means it
 is of great Service in correcting the Flatulency, & therefore
 Cardamom, wth it, Ginger & Peppermint Water, w^{ch} are
 used to correct the acidity, & the viscid Glutinous Limb Water,
 may be prescribed wth this View, & it always answers extremely
 Well, for correcting the Acidity & depolishing of the viscid
 Glutens. — I have given the Caustic Alkali in the most
 of Chetters Disps. it is the most powerful Solvent of
 all inspissated animal Fluids, of any thing we know
 & is undoubtedly an excellent Corrector of acidity, & at length
 this there is a Caution in avoiding of any thing acerbant.
 With most People wth this Excess many kinds of Vegetables
 disagree, in gen^l all & poor Meat, all Broth & w^{ch} they
 have been boiled, they cannot bear. Barley Broth, & when
 the Bravies are concerned they sour upon the Stomach.
 So their Food must ought to be very strong Soup, w^{ch} is
 least apt to become Sour. — Every kind of Wine
 especially the weaker Wines, as Claret, & the weak
 French Wines are improper. — Water a certain
 q^{ty} of spirits are best. — Most Liqueur is unprofitable.
 The Diet is in gen^l the Diet, & w^{ch} regard to Food & said
 Animal Food of easy digestion is & most proper.

267

from this you will see of the gen^l diet of an hospital of this kind,
is improper for people labouring under the Compl^l.
A second fault is in the promoting the secretions, w^{ch} in gen^l
appears to be very defective often from a gen^l Sanguis of
the system, occ^{rs}. Vomits and? this I suppose in some degree
at the same time I must say in respect to Vomits, that one
ought not to repeat them too frequently in any Stomach
Compl^l. as they tend greatly to weaken the Force of the
Stomach, especially if they drink large q^{ts} of warm
Water, they should drink an Infusion of Chamomile
or Carduus, for the distention of the Stomach wth Warm
Water will do more harm than any temporary relief
of it. Vomits will do good, they are remarkably helpful
I assure to all Raccues. — What is of remarkable
Service is Friction to the Skin. The High Brush, or
Horse Cloth is proper, but the Brn^l. rum is a great
deal of Exercise on horse Back, as is a Machine for
their general Sordidance makes them quite incapable
of Walking, except Brn^l. is often used wth them w^{ch} Cold
Bath, & even a warm bath w^{ch} is not so gentle, and
incompl^l. of this kind. heated to 4 degrees about 90 to 95.
I not above that, I observed before that a Sympoch^l is
often attended wth a loss of Fibres. in w^{ch} case
the Warm Bathing is of Service, & particularly if improved.

The acridities of the skin, & I have known it give a very remarkable Relief to the Spirits, in such a bath of perspiration may remain 2 hours without feeling any degree of uneasiness. — With the same view to promote Asthenia, & to brace the System. Mineral Waters impregnated with the Fixed Alkali are proper: some of the Surging mineral Water, of Sulphurous Mineral Waters and well, if taken in such a quantity as to keep the Belly open or then impregnated with Magnesia.

I have known Memory greatly relieved by sea Voyages & what is very notable: induce people by this is that is, that we find if People enjoy a better state of Spirits, at sea & at sea Times. They have a good appetite & it would appear if the Disorder goes on as freely on from the disposition to Lethargy, we may be prevented by a gentle evacuation; but I am certain of the Fact, that in many Cases of Stomach Complaint & Hypochondria good Effects may be expected from a sea Voyage. & I have known very great Benefit when it has not been made into a Warm Climate, but any time for people if can afford it is to get into a Warm Climate. People in Warm Climates have great sensibility & mobility in the Nerves & cold acts upon the System as a sedative & these Complaints prevail in a less degree in Warm Climates than in the North.

Another Indication is to brace the Tone of the Stomach

269
where the system in general is relaxed to endeavour to
brace it likewise with this view the Bark is prescribed, Steel,
the Use of Bitters, & Use of Solids w^{ch} act as immediate Stimulants to the
system, but in respect to all these I do observe
that none of these that act as Stimulants in their first Eff^t
ought to be continued, for any considerable time, having cont.
them a fortnight or so, they ought to be intermitted for
a Week at a Time, for Const Use of Stimuli always
weakens the Force of the Bark & the Med. less their Effect
when not intermitted, in Case of Idleness & languor
no one gets the most immediate Relief from Use of
the Vol. Alkali, & in some par^{ts} Case I have known
blisters app^d to the Region of the stomach and succeed.
ing well. — Where it comes to affect the mind it is
necessary to have a very partic^{ular} attention to get the
Patient, to keep the mind as easy as possible, for tho^t
proceeds from a bodily dispo^s yet after the mind be-
comes disordered it racks & torments Body & increases it
it is upon this Acc^t of People having Lamp of their
Sund should be adv^d to travel, it does not ans^r
the purpose living at home, & riding perhaps 5 or 6
Miles every day, it is a Melancholy object, to have one
of this sort to go out merely for a Persons health
it continually reminds him of his Situation but
when a Person is set upon a Journey some of object

270 is in view than that of health, & am persuaded if the benefit
obtained to Stomach empty from Mineral Waters, was
in a great measure from the Journey, & of agreeable Com:
when there, they are owing & say as much to this as to
drinking of the Water itself. — This disease is ex:
tremely often complicated wth Syphilis, so that if you but
verify that Consider them as diff^t diseases. Dr
Hoffman first made a separation, & I think that they
and indeed tho^{se} fragments together.

Lecture 18th 1773 June 15th A.

The only Patient come in since our last meeting is Hugh
Kennedy, aged 23 admitted Feb^{ry} 4. This case was a Fever,
wth the usual Symp^{ts}. The time he was seized is now exactly as:
certained, it is not above 8 days ago, his L^{ungs} have been delirious
several Nights past, & last night was perfectly insensible,
his Eyes somewhat inflamed &c.

This was his situation when he came in, his L^{ungs} did not in:
dicate gen^l. A. S. but he had being affected & his Eyes con:
flamed leeches were applied to his Throat, he got a T. & E.
Punct. & was perspired, this last Night he slept again & Deal. &
was less delirious than formerly, P. This day 130, he found a
difficulty in speaking, but he pointed to his Tongue & Throat.
Ordered a Poultice to be applied to his Throat, &
intended blistering the Fauces. But just now he speaks
very well & is very sensible, & says if he find himself ag^{ain}

but the quickness of the Pulse is much the same. I propose to 271
repeat the T. P. E. the Tonic & Clysters, & if of Gen. plan
the three last have been tried upon. — About last Med.
I mentioned the case of David Navini, & gave some obs^{rs}. on
the Dyspepsia & Hypochondriac Diseases. — I shall men-
tion now the Med^l. that were ordered for him, taking up of
disease in that Point of view as a Dyspepsia & some degree
of Hypoch^d: disorder. — He took a few pills evening
& morning. I mention this as a Med^l. that sometimes succeeds
in these cases, perhaps from: ^{as} a stimulant, & he drank an
Infusion of Chamomile Tea, wth a View to strengthen the
Tone of the Stomach, he was ordered an Elect^l. of Peruv. Bark
& wild water Root, I think that in all Cases of this kind, it is
to no purpose the Gen^l. usually giving the stimulant & febrile
Med^l. their only Effect is to give a little Temporary
Relief. I mentioned formerly that the greatest probability of
obtaining permanent Relief is from Exercise the use of the
Cold Bath, Steel, Mineral Waters, & of all Meds the Peruv.
Bark & Steel are the principal, sometimes I add the Ca-
lerian to the Bark, w^{ch} is a good nervous Med^l. & w^{ch} in
tolerable doses serves to keep the Belly open, as he was
troubled wth Stool & Spasms, he got occasional Opium
& Magnesia Draughts. wth Ginger & Aq. menth. fr. fr.
w^{ch} were of great Service in relieving the Pains of his

Stomach, & as the Dict of Court. Bonuc. & later did not keep his
 Belly open he got Colds, of Flatulency, & slow & apace. & so
 & all his general Complaints were growing better upon the
 Plan, what he last Compl. of were Spasms in his Breast & side.
 w^{ch} continued for some days, in one Particular part of
 his Breast upon the Application of a Plaster to the Part
 the Pain was quite removed, I could not be perfectly sure
 whether this Pain was any Rheumatic affⁿ or not: it was
 a flatulent or merely Nervous affⁿ wthout any tendency
 to topical Inflammⁿ. But in gen^l. when a pain is
 fixed in any Part of the Belly or Breast, or any parts
 of the Body, if there is any doubt whether it is rheumatic
 Inflammⁿ. or merely flatulent, I think the applicⁿ
 of a Plaster is always perfectly safe, & effectual from
 whatever of these Causes it proceeds, I therefore have
 not scruple in applicⁿ of it even supposing it
 merely flatulent, it seldom fails to give Relief
 probably for the stimulus it occasions he was dis-
 missed upon 27 free of any kind of Complaint & You
 will observe that if you can get them tolerably well
 it is extremely improper to keep them in confine-
 ment, the confinement & refusal diet is of great Imp^t
 they never ought

to be kept longer, than till such time as all the
 Urge Symptoms are relieved, for they w^d never be three days
 long without Comp^t. were they kept in 7 Years, & if they
 acknowledge that they have no particular Comp^t. you
 must not be very particular in your Enquiries, for
 if you ask in very particularly, it being a sort
 of disorder of the Imagination, & they being in a very
 apprehensive of themselves, when you ask
 them, they can easily fancy off m^{any} fellows, to have any
 disease once put in their Heads.

Peggy Thomson, aged 20, adm^t. Dec. 10. This
 Girl's situation in some respects was similar to the
 preceding, but had some Sym^{pts} w^{ch} were really fe-
 brile, she was very Splethoric & subject to Ins^{an} d^{is}or-
 ders affecting her Breast, at the same time she was
 also very Hysterical, & had a Mixture of Malu^{ty} Hy-
 pochond^{ry}. w^{ch} are frequ^{ly} connected & mixed togth, when
 she came in her Comp^t. were of Diarrhea, Cough, Pain
 of her sides &c
 This Girl on acct^{of} of 4 or 5 days of Breathing & of
 quickness of her Pulse, had been twice Bled
 before she came in, of quickness of the P. I did not mind
 much, as where there is much Mobility of the Sys-
 tem, there is a very small, & therefore a quick pulse
 & they never run much Risk from it, but what

was very remarkable, she had a Fainting Fit we came on
about 6 o'clock in the evening, & during this we counted:

8 or 10 Men: she did not speak but did not lose her
Senses, tho she was not perceived to breathe. I cannot say
how it affected the Pulse. She did not seem perfectly sensible
of what was said about her. These sort of Syncope's
are frequent enough but they seldom return at certain regu-
lar periods, when she came out of these faints it was a very
deep sighing. It is common to all Faintings, from
the action of the heart ceasing thro a spasm, to be
an accumulation of Blood about the large vessels.
& deep sighing or large Inspiration certainly facilita-
tes the passage of the Blood thro the Lungs & that
seems to be the Venal Cause of Fainting. We used
of very deep Sighing upon recovery out of a Faint.
What I proposed first to do was to prevent the
Accumulation of the Veb, I am persuaded that in genl
all these Cases of return Periodically may be
referred to some disorder affecting the A.C.
This seldom but we have it in our Power to remove
them, principally by Antispasmodic & Tonic Meds.
I proposed to try the Effects of Scent & Warm Bath.
so Ordered her 2 of Scent & to put her Feet in
Warm Water, we succeeded in preventing the Fit.

275

If this had not succeeded I wd have tried if Effects of an Opium
from 25 to 30 drops of L. A. wd have prevented the
Fit & had the Swoon gone off the Breathing been free
I wd have had no doubt of the bark preventing the
Recapitulation, but by the Method I mentioned just now the
Fits were prevented. — This Girl was in 1780
22 two years ago, for Complaint of the Hypochondrium
wth Violent Belchings of the Stomach &c. & was re-
markably relieved by few Magnesia Draughts.
wth Colic drops & an h. a. at Night, but her Pain
Violent Headach & Pain at her Stomach, and at
this Time pretty abated, & was not relieved by
Magnesia nor Pot. Alkali. but by a Blister to her
Back — What she threw up was very Sour &
Stinky. The pain she had in her Side did not appear
to be owing to any fixed Inflammⁿ. for it was relieved
by the Ole Camph. & covering it up wth Manner.
She was dismissed upon 30th Free of Complaint.

Anne Cameron said 22 had a very
slight Fever. but I made a Rule to receive all
Persons in 2 w^{ks}. They may sometimes get rid of
them in 12 or 13 Days. The only Med^s she got was a
Draught & a Glyster. She came in upon 26 of Dec.
& was dismissed upon 28 perfectly Well.

Flora M. Leod aged 20. — admitted Jan. 2.
 This girl for three months past had comp. of V.C. &
 This comp. belongs to the same disease the Dyspepsia
 but evidently at the same time combined w. pectoral
 Comp. tho. not appear in any Particular Comp.
 the comp. of considerable pain of her head & breast,
 it was upon this acct. that she was bled 16 1/2 oz
 Ingen. I am not fond of blood & Bile, especially in
 this very cold weather, that are subject to the Homa:
 chic Comp. so much as it tends rather to increase
 the Torpor & Languor upon the System, but at the
 same time they are really now & then B. & Hemic.
 perhaps in some degree from the suppression of
 the Evaporation, & is extremely languid in people
 labouring under this. I imag. this was the case, &
 she found very great Relief from 7 1/2 of blood &
 was taken, & she got a vomit in order to clean her
 Stomach, & to drive the Bile, & she got a quack
 Plaster w. Gum Ammon. w. an linseed oil
 Night. — By the Journal you will see that
 I order the quack to remove w. out the G. Ammon. &
 continue at it. I do not order it when there is any
 degree of Fever, as the G. Ammon. is really a

treating Med: but not wth losing the Squill Measure the
the Effect to Sicken. I continue it as a 2^d part of the
Bleeding Effects is promote excretion. Nature a bit
if you persist long it destroy the Appetite all together
What for 2 or 3 days it may be done very safely & cause
much more Effect y^r if it did not sicken at all.
As this Girl was cooler she got Bells of Aloes. & cast her.
I was dismaysed upon it. Very much relieved of her
her Complaint. but they were of such a kind as that she
could not expect a thorough Cure.

Pretty Mafab. admitted Jan. 13. was seized upon
24th Ulm. wth Colic & Trembling &c.

You may remember y^t upon her coming in, when I
was giving a 2^d Lecture, I made a very unplea-
sant Prognosis. The appearances were extremely alarming
her P. was 136 & she was breathing wth the utmost diffy
& there appeared to be a considerable q^t of Matter in
her Ventricle, w^{ch} was rattling in her Throat. & so she app^d
scarcely able to throw up. The Cure therefore app^d to be
a Pumping more or an Inflam^t of the Lungs. & soon I
again having cont^d for several Days. I thought it
was probable that an Effusion had begun to
take place in the Lungs. & that the pain was very
much against her. The Circumst of Delirium

how was very unfavourable. That is one of the Terms of
Peripneumonia: a brandish to uphold, is very gently pressed
shall. I shall just mention in genl. very shortly my views
of this disease.

Peripneumony.

The very genl. compound of Pleurisy, & in and it is not a matter
of any great consequence because the method of treating the
two diseases is much the same, it is called by the Name
where the Pain is acute, Violent & Curst. affecting the sides &
a Harshness of the Voice & Cough & great Diffc. of breathing
but it goes by the name of Peripneumony when the Pain
is slight & affecting of Pleurisy in general. it is not so
great a curst when the Pain is not acute. There is a
great Diffc. of the Pain in Perip. the Pulse is remote, soft
the Pleurisy is very high, whereas when
the Pain affects the side principally, the P. has a living
of degree of hardness & Tension. in respect to the full-
ness of the P. in Perip. in of being before of Patient
is flooded it is not only soft but small. — but when
upon of Pleurisy flooded it becomes fuller. No it al-
ways retains that softness. Imagine that the Pleurisy
the soft full of Pleurisy depends upon this. — It seems to
be a very genl. Rule that in an Inflamm. of soft sp.
that is very sensible, there is always a hardness
in one of soft P. where as in Inflamm. affecting Pleurisy.

Pneumothymatous *Oscera*, that are not sensible to the
 Medica & jalapa, wherein an Inflamed state the
 commonest is. It has been said that the seat of the disease
 in the Pleura is the Pleura, where in *Peripneumonia*
 it was in the Lung. The facts of this distinction very
 seldom takes place, for commonly in Pleuras it is
 limited at the *Costal* *Charnel* of the *Diaphragm*, it is more
 frequent the investing Membrane of the Lung. we is in-
 deed endowed with a great degree of sensibility. That is plain
 very often indeed the Pleura is likewise Inflamed.
 & the commonest consequence of this is an attachment of
 Lung to the Pleura, the greater matter of Exudation
 of Membrane seems to be prevalent, & glues the
 Lung to the Pleura, we is not in general attended
 with a great danger, only if Pleura has not the full
 Use of the Lung. in walking upon an Ascent, &
 This Inflamⁿ of the Lung, like all other Inflamⁿ
 terminates, either in Resolution or Suppuration,
 we have a common termination, especially when
 the Pleura is not copiously & early Bled, in consequence
 of the suppuration, there sometimes takes place an
 encircled Tumor in the Lung, & upon the border
 of that the Event is extremely uncertain, sometimes
 it turns out such a way as to choke the Pleura

instantly, but you can expectorate it is the case, & sometimes
 the system with it is included, & sometimes it gets into the
 cavity of the Thorax, & forms an Empyema & sometimes
 an Ulcer in the lungs. But there is another Term: it
 is perhaps as you say, especially when the disease
 proves fatal in old People, that is when there is an Effusion
 into the Pleura, & after death makes the lungs
 appear of a quite solid Substance. of the Consistence
 of Leather. & there it takes place to a certain de-
 :gree the case is irrecoverable, also more or less of
 Water in the Thorax. few People die of Pleurisy?
 but there is some portion of Water contained in the
 Thorax. & I have no doubt that in many Cases
 where such an Effusion has taken Place, it is re-ab-
 sorbed again & the Pat. gets very well, I have seen the
 most wro. Marked off, & it w^d appear to have been
 rather a Collection of Water because the Plethoric Symp.
 of Pleurisy were not Deco! & yet after 10, 12 or 14
 Days, all the Symp. were better, & the Pat. recovered &
 so either the Water or Purulent Matter has been ab-
 sorbed, & carried off & we know very well that fluids
 injected to the human body, may be resorbed in a
 very little time, if any Mtd. fluid is injected into

of cavity of the Thorax, or abdomen, & the parts sewed up
 it is perfectly reabsorbed in the space of a few hours.
 There is an easy Termination of this disease in Tubercles
 a kind of Scirrhus Tumors of effect the lungs will
 remain for months & years & give no trouble,
 but some febrile disorder some Catarrhal fever dis-
 perse them to suppuration, & gradually & then the
 proper Sangrain takes place in the Lungain this (i.e.)
 mode, sometimes it does & then there is a total
 Separation of Pain, & of Pus, & of a thick, thin.
 Sharp ichorous Matter from the Lungs & at the
 same time, along with that a Delirium, cold extreme.
 - but, a subsultus tendens, & a remarkable
 quickness of the Pulse comes on. This is a disease
 that scarcely ever attacks Infants or Children, but in
 of all acute diseases the most fatal to old people
 especially if it is not attended wth high & prompt
 Inflammⁿ but a disposⁿ of serious fluid upon the
 Lungs. The Comp^a. Pleth^a, & where it proves fatal of
 Bronchia is found uninfected & a Coll^y of Pus in
 Breach - The Indis. of Pleura in Pus!! with
 following. — The First Indication respects
 the Gen^l. Power to open the 2^d Plate off the Medist.

to the breast by arising to that surface, & by the great depression
 in all violent Inflammations naturally tend to in any Part of
 the Body & when violent to engorge. Whatever Physicians
 Sentiments may have been in Reg^d to the degree of course
 of Nature, & only to palliate the violence of Part of Inflammⁿ.
 yet in all topical Inflammⁿ affecting the viscera. I do
 not think if any Person has carried his Practice so far.
 No Physician from having a peculiar Reg^d to the use of
 Nature in the cure of diseases. we allow this supp^r of
 Lungs to go on. because the Event is very gen^l. & fatal.
 & all cases extremely uncertain. This disease is
 sometimes cured by very critical. & acute. sometimes by
 a sweet or Diarrhoea; but the most Natural Crisis is
 every conspicuous aspect? & too often over Suppressed pro-
 mptly by all the Marasmodic Power. The
 last Indication is to mitigate the heat of Inflammⁿ
 particularly of the Lungs because of it is violent it over-
 feeds to greatly exasperate the Pain, & to increase of
 difficult Breathing & Inflammⁿ of the Lungs.
 To keep the Patient from depending upon Breathing
 yet after an Effusion has taken place it can be of no
 service. on the contrary it rather seems to do mischief by
 Antagonizing the Nat^l Strength but if the Inflammⁿ is violent
 & all the other symptoms be the same. I think and even
 all topical

all topical Inflamm: the bleeding ought to be large, & p.^m large
 Orifici in order to induce a sudden P^{ro}l^og^o of the system.
 And it is p.^m that the chief benefit seems to be obtained in all
 Inflamm: disorders, it likewise seems to prevent suppura^o
 & to promote expectation by taking off the friction fr^m
 the lungs & the sense of friction in the Breast, w^{ch} p^{ro}du^{ces}
 the Patient fr^m making a full Inspiration. This I say
 is taken off for a time by *U. S.*

The Anti-phlog: Regimen ought to be observed in this method
 Manner w^{ch} respect to all Phlog^os affecting the lungs.
 a part of the Anti-phlog: regimen cannot be admitted here
 that is preparin^g a p^{ro}l^og^o of the system. — That is the giving the
 Pat. plenty of Acids. very gen^lly we find that Acid exas.
 perate the Cough very much, even the Nutritive
 Salts, & are very apt to order them. In respect
 to the applic^o of Cold Air & Cold Drink. My an^ony
 gen^l in pure pneumoniae I understand as being gen^lly applic^o
 of Cold to the Part affected. There is no disease whatever
 where the Pat. has so strong a craving for Cold Drink
 & Cold Air. I have seen it so violent that the Pat. has forced
 himself through Bed & run to the Window, & had had
 got it blown up he would have been suffocated &
 I like it that there is no Danger in people's breathing
 pure Cold Air as in any other Fever, but it sometimes

happens that lungs are in such a brittle state that the Colic or cramp as it is called the Cough, & convulsions demand if you a Patient's feelings must determine the Point. In order to abate the Fever, & prevent suppuration to derive to the lungs it is necessary to keep the Belly open. It is a general sentiment that this disease is carried off in safest manner by a copious Diaphoretic. In respect to the second Indication to take off the determination to the breast by deriving to the surface. The Meds. that are allowable in this Case are.

1st Gentle Emetics. There is a very general prejudice against Emetics in all Cases where the Breathing is affected. But if they may occasion a great Flow of Blood to the Lungs, & thereby may occasion a patient being suffocated, there are two Cases where Gentle Emetics particularly Antimonial may be prescribed, viz. The same Situation as we do engage. Even if there is no Danger of being suffocated by the Phlegm & when the Emetic acts chiefly to derive one to the Skin & excite the Mucosa, but there is a very Case of Peripneumonia where the decline of the disease, of there is a vast quantity of matter Effused in the Lungs. & not enough of Strength to bring it up, often in this Case by the Use of Ad. Com. the Pat. will be able to throw up a Considerable quantity of the fulminous Matter, & so be saved from Suffocation. & in Peripneumonia.

Notha. gentle Vom. are part^{ly} reversible. all Diaphoretic Med^s that act wthout increasing the Fever, & act as sedatives. —

Pedecuvia are of service to relax the System in gen^l by making a depot of the Blood to the Feet. —

Blisters Blows are of part^{ly} service after the Fever is over. The Fever very much on the beginning of the disease. Before the Patient has bled I am sure if there is a Stimulant Effect by the Blister, when the S. System is much affected wth the Pat. often a great deal of mischief, at the same time if a pain continues fixed in any particular Place, a large blister is applied some of the Best Remedies I know of. —

3^d Indication. If to prevent the Inflammⁿ from getting to a Suppuration, all these Med^s wth diminishing the Violence of the Fever, prev^t this. so v.s. is one of the best Remedies, in this case gentle Anemicals are of service, by promoting the Expectorⁿ very often Pat^s have a sense of dryness in their Lungs. the whole Throat & Lungs themselves are suff^{ly} parched. An Exceed^g good Remedy in this case is to make the Pat. breathe over the Steam of Warm Water. wth often gives a wonderful & instantaneous Relief, by taking off the heat from the breast, & supplying of moisture to the wth from of Inflamed State of Mucous Glands. There is a large Rem^y very frequently ordered in this case when there is a sense of great dryness upon the Breast wth

had not yielded to bleedings in the Applⁿ of Warm foot
 bath to the breast from time to time. I have seen great
 Relief: we promote the Expectoration by all the soft mu-
 cilaginous Drinks we are preferable to Bile, & Symp-
 tom many pract^s Physicians, are extremely fond of
 Oil & castile them in consist^g of use & I have no doubt
 but where the Stomach will bear them they will do
 very well but few Stomachs will do so, in order to
 abate the Violence of Pain & Cough. I know nothing
 if will do it more effectually than Opium so as to
 evacⁿ Opus may be exhibited with safety, I can
 say for my own Experience, if I have seen scruple
 break them, nor have I ever found any bad Effects
 from them. Includ^g & I say: but on the contrary
 I have found them in good use of Prescribed us for
 promoting it. There are a few others of the pract^s
 kind w^{ch} regard to this disease.

Wth regard to this Girl Sunday she was received in a space of
 a few hours the Inflammⁿ either behaved to be resolved, or
 to be supp^d as she had been long in the disease.
 I did not care to take much Blood from her so at the first
 there were only ℥. viij. taken, but upon finding her relieved
 the Ven^{er} was opened again & ℥. viij. more taken her
 belly was immediately opened by a lax^g Clyster, & the
 rest of the week we vomited her & gave emetics
 & a blister was apply^d to the Neck, one of the best

what is to be done ought to be done quickly. There is no time
 to lose. next day she was a great deal better, & the next C. was
 134 & 140. The Danger was in a great measure over.
 next day too there was a considerable degree of
 sweat, part: about her head, & about her neck. her
 Urine was very turbid tho' very high coloured & the next day
 in the Night, after this we sent her gradually recovering
 her P. upon 5th of 6th or 8th M. corn p'd. & throbbing
 in her head was relieved by the application of leeches
 to her Temples. & was decim: in 9th free of Complaint. on

On 1st 2nd days after her going out she got a very severe Cold
 & was admitted upon 16th for the same Complaint. & at first
 vomiting along wth these Complaints, of the Rheumatic
 kind her P. she was a great
 a formerly, the Blood was very stony, & she was much
 relieved by 3 viij of Blood if was taken, & she got of Y. C.
 Much: the U. V. was repeated as the P. was like 130, upon
 the 18th she had passed a very Bad Night. & when I saw
 her she seemed to be quite insensible. She could not speak
 her P. was 104 but feeble there was a great deal of Depression
 at her Breast. & rattling in her Lungs. When 2 or 3 Min^{ts} of
 Expiring, & I should not have wondered, had she died in half
 an hour more. On

I ordered her some Strong Lact whey to be given morning & ev:
 & that as the most powerful Cordial, she should get.
 I ordered a blister to be applied to her Neck, & from 10 to 12 days

288

The Case w^d not then admit of Bleeding, it appeared soon upon
 I left the Ward, that this Girl was due in to the Extreme
 sickness. for she threw up a g^l of blood from her Stomach
 we immediately Relieved her with a in Cons^g of the
 Relief that she got from this. that of Bleeding a counter
 measure after this the Comp^s of her headach were
 removed by Leeches & 3. L of Blood taken from her
 Arm. the Blood was also a very buffy afterwards
 she complained, of a pain in her side, & difficulty of
 Breathing w^{ch} was removed by the application of a
 Plaster. & she was gradually mending till 25, when she
 died perfectly well. &c.

Lecture 19th 1773 Wednesday

The only Pat. yth has been admitted into of Chn. Ward since last is,
 Barbara Allen, Aet. 15. w^{ch} was admitted this day
 This Girl became subject, to a cur^l of Nerv. & Hysterical
 Comp^s w^{ch} has returned every year about 12 months ago
 she was affected wth a locked Jaw, & for three 5 Months
 crickens have come on in every Part of her Body parti-
 cularly the Flexure Muscles of her upper & lower
 Extremities, w^{ch} wth a locked Jaw continue constant &
 severe. Took in the Pat. because, Case was not at
 all common in this Country she has never manifested
 her Pulse

Pulse is preternaturally slow. there is not any thing in the Nature 289
of her Compt. that can throw any light at all on the Prox. Cause
of her disorder & indeed the prox. Cause of many of our
disorders escape the most accurate Investigation. —
This God is perfectly sensible. I am proposing to try the
Effects of Mercury upon her, tho' at the same time
I do not pretend to know any thing of the Prox. Cause
of her Compt. there is no reason to think that there is any
particular Opac. Aff'n in the Brain & if there is I do
not know what it is. What I propose to try therefore
is purely for the Benefit of Experience of the good Effects of
Mercury in Cases of the Locked Jaw, I think it is a reason
for trying it in a Case of this kind, as there was no contrary
Indication, Merc. we know is a Stimulant to the Sys-
tem, & any thing that acts as a Stimulant would appear
to be proper, as there seems to be a deficiency of the Nat.
Stimulus of the Nat. propelling Powers of the Circulation
the Pulse being remarkably slow.

In several Cases of the Locked Jaw, & in some Cases of
Violent Spasmodic disorders. Mercury given in such a man-
ner as to touch the Mouth has done Good.

Musk. I expect nothing from Musk or op. Antispa-
modic as these only relieve the Violence of Spasmodic
affns. the throws off every thing that takes, except Musk
& for the Locked Jaw we can hardly throw any
Liquor, it is for this Reason if I give the & by way

by way ofunction & I believe this is the best we have
to be quickly adur in producing its Effects upon the
Circulation, for when given by the Stomach it is longer in
affecting it & commonly runs off by stool & therefore even
in the Venereal disease is the most proper application
In most Cases it is not at all necessary of any Stimulant Eff.
but I mean to try it in this Case tho' it has an Effect in
stimulating & promoting the secretions. but as to oppo-
sition of Mercury, has a specific effect
in the Cure of the Ven. Disease. for ought I know it may
produce a similar Power in some of the Nervous disorders
I proceed to Exat. Area if have been dismissed. or
Neil M. Wilm, Aetatis 50^{mo} Ann. Nov. Du 28^{oo}
This disease was evidently the Rheumatism, & of Species
is called Chronic, from the State of the Pulse & the Habit
Want of thirst, if was no room to consider it as a febrile
disease, there is sometimes a diffy in distinguishing
the Chronic Rheumatism from the Gout. but they are
essentially distinct, & in many Cases req. a diff treatment.
I shall not enter in to Characteristical Symp. if
distinguish the two diseases. I shall only observe here
that the Gout is commonly a heredit. disease. The Rheum. is
com. & prod. by Exat. Causes w^e we can assign genlly
it may be produced in any Person who by exposure
the Body to Cold when overheated. The gouty Internal
Causes that are not visible & so many of the occas.
Causes can be traced, as partly innumerable of them.

kind or of more frequent attack of Rheum. along wth the here-
ditary taint, but the Prox^{im} Cause that brings it on can be an
adynamia sign. The Gout is a dis. y^t is to be considered as a
kind of Critical Metastasis of something morbid upon
the joints. Peculiar it frees people from other disorders. & there
are many disorders that are relieved by a regulation of the
Gout. This is not the case wth Rheumatism, it is of itself
of some morbid Cause acting upon the Body & does not
tend to relieve from any other disease, so far as I know
there is attended wth a morbid affn. of the Stomach & is
very generally preceded by this morbid affection.
The Rheum. has not any such immediate, & if the
Stomach is affected it is merely accidental. — The
Gout again attacks people at a certain Period of life
commonly about the decline of life, but the Rheum.
may attack at any Period wth ever. Gout belongs to a certain
Temperament. & indeed is often connected wth a certain
Season of Body as it is specific of the largest male & color
Paribus. That are most subject to it in respect to
Rheumatism the Case is diff. as people of all Complexions
may be subject to it. There is an obvious difference
between the Gout & Rheumatism. The G. attacks at
certain Periods, only I do not say, but occasional Cause
may bring it on at any Time, but there are certain
Seasons in the Year that people are most subject to
Rheumatism & after a

after a Fit of the Gout has gone off My common Enjoyment
 a good state of health for several Months at least, & not for
 years afterwards. before My have any Relapse, unless
 My liver is in a remarkable degree of Enlargement.

But wth Respect to y^e Rheum: it has not such Effect there
 is indeed a Rheum & adhesion as well as a Gouty Diathesis
 but y^e Person is as subject to catch a Rheum. as y^e other has
 indeed lately had as y^e was before from any Acute Cause,
 & rather more subject to it y^e 8 days before the first attack
 of y^e disease. — There are many more Characters
 local & sympt^{ic}: that may serve to distinguish the two
 diseases. that ought to be mentioned, but I think, that
 these are sufficient to distinguish it in General at the
 same time. I acknowledge y^e that in several Cases of
 Wandering Gout it is extremely difficult, to settle the
 Boundaries, & they are often connected together in the
 same Subject. I ought have mentioned that that it
 is in the Gout much more fixed in a particular Place,
 & last. particularly in y^e Joint of the Toe, where as the
 Rheumatism affects y^e joint is more by the knees & in a
 particular Manner the Wrist & Shoulder; I don't say
 but that the Arthritis Miga, or the wandering
 Gout may affect these Places. but in gen^l. it is con-
 fined to a particular Place w^{ch} regard to all these
 Charastical Differences. particularly not one of
 them taken sepa^{re}.

rately, is diff^c to distinguish the disease, but I imagine that
 taken in compensation, there will be few cases where there
 will be any part^l difference in ascribing the diff^c between
 them. — In respect to the Prox^{ca} Cause of Rheum. it
 appears in diff^c shapes sometimes as an acute Disease,
 a Rheumatic Fever, at oth^{rs} Times again there is the same
 Violence of pain wth any attendant Fever at all is
 very slight & begins in the Form of a Rheumatic Fever,
 & in the Progress of the disease, the Fever goes off but the
 Pain goes off, but if the Pain continues it is apparently
 plausible in Theory to say that a Stimulus app^l to
 a part^l Part of the Body may occasion a Topical Infl^{am}
 & Fever in a Part & this extended may produce a
 gen^l Fever, & when this is violent, I say that it may be
 extended to the whole System, & produce a gen^l Fever, &
 & when there is no great degree of Stimulus, upon any
 Particular Part in any Cases the P^{ain} is more violent
 in one part^l Part & at the same time there is a total
 absence of Fever now that it is in the one Case wth
 part^l Modification of the disease produces fever,
 & in the oth^{rs} only produces a Topical Infl^{am} of the Part.
 I cannot pretend to say only so far as it does not depend
 upon the Violence of the Stimulus: Pain in a high
 degree has an effect in producing a gen^l frequency

of Pulse, but this is inconstant: if there is not a considerable
 Febrile Diathesis. The common cause of this disease is
 the Application of Cold to a Part of the Body, or to
 the Body in general, when it is not true this is so very
 generally the case, that any Person whatever in the most
 perfect health can say wth a degree of certainty
 that he can bring on the disease when he pleases, by exposing
 himself to a stream of C^{old}, when it will not fail once in 20
 times. That a Rheum^{atic} affection will be brought on if May
 7 wth the sun is so near as to suspect either Contagion or the
 emanata of any kind. Indeed diseases that are purely
 Inflamm^{atory} that belong to the Plethoric, do not belong to Con-
 tagion, but Disorders of this kind may be produced by
 the more effects of C^{old} & I have seen it too times produced
 this way in people of pure & perfect Health, where there
 were no reason to suspect that any Miasmata or
 Contagion c^{ould} take Place.

Seat. The seat of the disease is in the Tendinous Apparatus
 of the Muscles & of Ligaments of the Joints. & it more
 generally affects the Joints of the Body than the Mus-
 cular Part. & its effects are commonly if I may just say
Treatment. The treatment of the disease must vary as
 it is acute or Chronic, when it attacks suddenly, & if

of Viol. Yew. It must be considered as a Viol. Inflammation 295
& must be treated accordingly upon of Anti-phlogistic plan.
The best diet the 1st Alimentum from fermented Liquors &
& Spices by Lard &c. However tho this is the Method
in w^{ch} it is com^{ly} treated, it has appeared to me fr^m my own
Exper^{ts} if large & repeated Bloodings do not answer, the
Particular state of the Pulse is such ^{as} generally consi:
dered to Indicate Bleeding, if the pulse extremely
hard it rises upon Blood & if Blood that is drawn
is extremely thick, in w^{ch} Cases I have observed
Puls. always bear Bleeding early & esp^{ly} when the
Pulse rises & turns fuller upon Bleeding than it
was before all y^e Circumstances occur in acute Phlegm
yet I can find of taking large q^{ts} (repeated) large
Quantities early tends much to shorten the Progress
of the disease. — I hold on upon a diff^t footing
than in the Inflamm^{ts} disorders, on y^e Phlegm
attacking any of the Viscera we must bleed while the
Pain continues, because if we do not bleed the Conseq^{ts}
is if the disease will terminate either in Gangrene
or suppuration, but in respect to the suppuration there
is no such danger to be apprehended, tho' w^{ch} of
the Phlegm is much a Part in the Peritoneal Mem^{br}
branes & cover the Muscles, the tend more Aponeurotic.

& Ligaments of the Joints. The fact of it does not admit of dispute.
 not except: occurs in consequence of Rheumatism there is some
 kind of Effusion mentioned by Clarke particularly where
 there was an Effusion of a finer kind of matter, but entirely
 distinct from Suppuration, & not attended with any Great
 Danger, this puts it on a diff't footing, there is not
 the same necessity for large Bleeding, that there
 is in other violent disorders. & the disadvantages of it
 are very apparent. They relax & debilitate the system,
 & make it more susceptible of the impregnation of cold after-
 wards, & they dispoise the system in genl. to be more ph.
 There, & at the same time I do not see any special
 Advantage to be gained by this, because notwithstanding
 the Efficacy. I think it in genl. ill advised to give up
 Belief to the Pain, that it does in other Topical Inflam.
 I do not mean to say by this of genl. Bleeding is improper
 very far from it. — I think it is often of service in abating
 the Violence of the genl. Fever, but at the same time
 I am confident that it is needless to repeat just this upon 7 days
 when once so much Blood is taken as is necessary to relieve
 the bad consequences of General Fever & the Nature of the
 Disease does not make it necessary to take more. The
 Acute Rh. genl. continues from two to 6 Weeks.

& all the good Conseq^{ts} that arise from Bleeding may arise from
 the abstinence from Animal Food. & from the Use of hardy
 food upon Fruit & Vegetables. This was Dr. Sy.
 Denham's Method, this was the Reg^{imen} he had an Idea of
 in Rheumatism, & with some times put in practice
 with success. — A acute Rheum^{at} is com^{monly} attended with
 Swelling & Inflamm^{ation} of the Particular Parts affected the
 Topical Use. in this Case answers exceedingly well & by
 the use of ℥ 2 or 3 in this way, does not weaken the habit
 is much more Effectual, & gives more Relief & Pain
 than the use of ℥ XX by gen^{eral} Bleeding at the Arm.
 I do not think that in Gen^{eral} Purging has much better
 Effect in the same acute R^{heum} in keeping the Belly open
 & gentle cool Lac^{te} certainly tend to diminish the
 Violence of gen^{eral} Fever, but they have no very immediate
 Influence in diminishing Viol^{ence} of Pain. In R^{heum} they
 answer better. Balsum Guaiacae. ʒij q^{ty} of ʒi to ʒss
 and as a Laxative & Diaphoretic but it is too heating
 in Ac. Rheum. as R. in gen^{eral} is brought on by cold
 by the Application of cold to the Surface of the Body
 when made into a Nat^{ural} Supp^{ly} that the discharge
 by this thin, & be y^{et} more proper. yet at the same time
 you will often observe in acute Rheum^{at} that Mercuria

Moisture upon the skin. & a cold sweat but this does not give
 any considerable permanent Relief to the Pat. & rather seems
 to be symptomatic of a crisis, & if so, that are pained remain
 perfectly dry sometimes, but profusely if the danger
 is brought on in consequence of the sweat & Pruritus
 being more commonly procured here than in any other
 Dist. it is the practice of many Practitioners, at the day
 after 2 or 3 large bleedings, & a Cathartic to put their Pat.
 upon a course of sweating, to give the 1st Minder in
 large doses wth more of the Vol. alkali than is suff^t to
 saturate the Urine, & to make y^e Pat. drink a large
 wth it immediately & drink a cup of Tea, & to keep
 them in this way for 2 or 3 Days long, I don't say but that
 in some great Cases this has ans^d in removing the
 Pain, but it much more frequ^{ly} fails, & the Mischief done
 to the constitution, by loading the stomach wth such a
 quantity of hot Water, & rubbing the whole Surface so long
 relaxed, the Mischief done in this Way is much
 more permanent, than any Mischief w^d have
 been done by the R. had it been left to use just ordinary
 Milder & less, & occasions such a remarkable de-
 livery to the system, the Pat. is not able to bear
 the heat (Pain) & is obliged to allow Buffon
 to stick upon this Practice to be an succeeding bad one

An Evacⁿ that is procured by topical R^{es} does not weaken
 a Pat. at all & gives a very Beneficial Relief. ^{in the} diff^y between
 the applicⁿ of topical Bleeding & Plastering I take
 it is an acute R^e. I think Topical R^{es} w^h Leeches is
 proper, in chr. R^e. Topical Plastering appears to me
 to be safer. — One would nat^l have recourse to
 Oils & Poultices, in Cases of Viol^t Pain fr^o R^e & to be
 sure in most Cases of Rheumatic Pain the Application of Mustum
 Bath & of Emollient Poultices, w^o of Service but in acute or
 Chronic R^e. they give extremely little Relief, & of long persued
 in rather domestic than they rather make an increased servⁿ to the
 demand fr^oth. & make it much more susceptible of Cold
 ap^pl^y. at the same time tho^{se} these applications are in gen^l
 ineffectual yet in o^uer the facts, I think they are gen^lly
 safe than any thing repellent, people will get more relief
 from Camphorated Spt^l of Wine than from Poultices, but
 at the same time, tho^{se} the Repellent Application may not be
 of the same dangerous Conseq^u in Rheumatism as in y^{ou}ng
 that there are many Instances of the Impudent appl^y
 of Repellents, proving hurtful, & there are instances of
 Fatal Effects from external Application, in R^e. both by
 the Appl^y of Cold & the use of the Camph. Spt^l wine tho^{se} R^e
 has been chased from one J^t to another & at last has fixed on
 the head & Lungs. Tho^{se} this exceedingly destitute, & I do not
 know any str^ucture can promise up in relieving such.

in a certain time, yet it is not at all a dangerous disease & by these
 applications it may be made a very dangerous one. From what
 I have just now you may imagine that I say it is not in
 the power of any evac. to give a necessary immediate
 Relief from acute Rheum. in gen. I think that one or 2 good
 V. & V. are proper, & keeping the Belly very open, & keeping
 up a Diaphoresis by such but the diaphoresis should be
 such as is sedative & of a cooling kind, & it should be kept
 up by plenty of Diluent drink. as the Urine indicates.
 if the Pat. is not delirious. I w^d take away Indicat. of this.
 I say from the Urine if the Pat. has if he is not delirious &
 I don't think that it answers the Purpose to put off of 2^d
 alone. it is better to let it to of Course of Nature, & not
 to carry it off by a strong evac. I see no Reason of there
 enjoining to abate the Violence of the Pain in Br.
 by the Use of Opium. I never was fond of making
 use of opiates in acute Rheum. All the Rhetoric
 that is taken off, & out any ref. to the P. I w^d have no
 Scruple in giving opium, & as Opates joined wth
 Emetics &c. Do. Powd. appears to be one of the
 best Rem^s in this case, & given to people, of wise & sound
 to treat. it seldom fails of procuring a very copious
 vom^e & this vom^e is not at all attended wth the Evacuat^{ns}
 that are occasioned by the drinking of Diluent. for 2 or 3
 Days successively. wth 1/2 Hy. of Pot. Alkali wth wine

formerly employed in Acute R. This may be used safely where there is no Fever but in Acute, R. this may be used safely where there is no Fever, but in Acute R. it is extremely pernicious for its stim. Effects. In the case of Acute R. the only external appl.ⁿ that ought to be made, is one of oil which keeps the Part perfectly off.

No poultice or Comminution is proper but only the wrapping up the Part in Woollen Flannel, the only kind of Wet appl.ⁿ is of Steam of Warm Water, directed to the Part. — In respect to Chron. R. Gen. Uet. I think is in gen. totally useless, & the unwearied of having a tendency to under the dis. on one extreme rather does. Burying in this case at all answers, what in gen. succeeds best is a Top. Phlogon & a Diaph.^o That is quickly, as Op. also joined wth Emul. in C. D. in gen. is one of the best Rem^s. if used in respect to Chronic Rheumatism.

Sometimes of Antim^o themselves taken only as to acute Nausea answer extremely well because to Propileyl and is prone to ward the promote a very Genl. Diaphoresis, over if used wth out occasioning any Morbid Effects.

In Chron. R. the applicⁿ of Flannel wth in gen. produces a more copious perspiration is often sufficient to cure the Disease. The putting the Flannel next to the Skin will remove if disorders sometimes in f. d.

302. Hours & at the same time, I think of the Practice when ever
a person has got a P. to wrap a piece of Body in flannels
& to keep the Bat. as in an oven. I am sure I never used
had one it produces a deg. of Mobility of the System
& makes the Bat. so extremely delicate, that the slightest Imp.
of colds smothering & brings back the disease. In a case
of Ch. P. Mercury from a parit. Effect I can't say
even in small doses often to such a degree as to
affect the Mouth, has been found of very great service
it is particularly recommended by Dr. Huxtable
in the Last Vol. of the Lond. Medical Essays (in a paper)
on the 15th Vol. along wth the use of Opium joined wth Emul.
at first upon what Parit. Principle the & act when
I was not only, but I have cured it of late my self wth
Success. Anoy. Remedy has been used wth the use of
Morism Bath, I know to have been of service in
German Cases of Obstinate P. In some cases the Bat
bath has and been very service, but more gen^{lly} the use
of a Temperate Bath where it is at the Temperature
about 150° of that pleasant kind of warmth in w^{ch}
a person can remain for 2 or 3 hours at a time
is one of the best Remedies I have known in Ch. P.
& Electricity has been often found to succeed.
I am now to mention if parit. Bat. has any effect to the Bat. Bath

305

Neil McAllister This man was ordered T. & G. 1st of the Decr.
Word. we add a. a description to those people that are disposed
to wear, I know the Antimonial. Wine is common & Grecian.
but I do not perceive any sensible difference between the Effects
of the T. & G. Ant. Wine. This Burgundy weakens the strength
it was not intended upon the comp. in two or 3 days a person
of a rough & brittle of his Breast. preventing a full Inspi-
ration if there had been any Tumor, I would have ordered
agent. N. S. but as it did not affect the C. I only ordered a
Pector. van Anod. Nause. to be taken at Night. This only
removed the cough. I tho. of trying the Effects of Ammoniac
in small doses. it was wth this Law that he was ord^d a
gr. 1st of Ammoniac to be taken at Night in 3 or 4 Days
after all his Coughs grew better & from 3/13 to 21st he
is marked as Convalescent in three or 4 Nights
There was a stopping of the Bell. as our design was not
to bring him to salivation, & he was dismissed upon 3rd
entirely free of Cough. I think it is a proper place for
illustrating the Effects of Z. in small Doses.

Neil McAllister, Aetatis 18 Ann. Dec. diu 17^{mo}
for the small Pox & was dismissed upon 25th, & after going
home he walked about a mile out of the Town, & was exposed
to Cold, on the small Pox he was very easy & had not the least

304
Comp. during it whole course of the disease, only on acct of it
Quicks, on his feet, he was not able to walk about but upon
his going out of the House, his walking so far in a cold damp
night, produced Fever Swelling of his neck & most thro' out
he was remitted upon Dec. 28. Throat & Occip. Cause &
the Muscular & Cartilage affected, took up as to it of the
Rheumatic kind, as if swelling of the Neck & arm, the
head set aside the Pulse at this time was 66, he was often
Lute & Comp. of great Trembling, I consider this I say a
Partially of the Acute kind more of the Violent kind but
in a Middle degree between the Acute & Chronic.

I did not see any Indication for gent. Bleeding but I
ordered him to be cupped & scarified my Neck to 1/2 in
by one side however an equal q^{ty} was likewise taken
at the other, but he being a young Lad it was not a matter
of any considerable consequence the taking of blood & applying
Plasters behind his Ears had g^d Effect to relieve the Pain
of his head entirely. A few days after this we find that an
Erysip. came on, wth a g^d diarrhoea, but it was not of any
Conseq. & never came to any great height. The Diet was
checked by the Doctor. Diet. Van Anod. Di. at night
as he was weak he was allowed tebsp. of Port Wine
a day, he got Comp. afterward I did not know what
to make off, a Viol. Pain in the lower Part of his Belly,

sometimes attend in gutta diarrhoea, for this he got Sassafras, Vin-
gon. after their Surp. he was eased I was afraid that there
was some topical effect of his Guts, & pr. examining into his Uterus
I surmised purulency, but this was not the case, for after this
of Sainth's, to the opposite, he was relieved by Sassafras &
Insects of Linseed Oils. V.S.L. he found ease from rubbing
on Ol. Camph. to his Belly & yet affect. appeared to be of
the Rhe. kind. The only cure of Rheum. is —

John Jack Aetatis 20th admet. Jan. 9th This is case
of a true Acute Rheumatism, he had that hardness & fullness of
the Pulse, & always attend such a Rh. If a person was always
to lay down a Rule of Bleeding all such time as hardness
of the Pulse goes off in Acute R. I will venture to say that
we must bleed & bleed to death before it goes off I know
some Inst. of people being thus in cases of Crost. Pleurisy
when the pulse hath retained that particular Hardness. till
at last it will sink all at once, at the same time it still retains
its hardness, while it is full. — This Case Pulse was
of this kind, the hard Pulse, & at the same time a consid-
er. deg. of Fullness. It was on acct. of the Fullness than
the tension, that I ordered him to be bled, & 3 viij of Blood
to be taken, & leeches applied to the Throat, I think cupping
& scarifying is greatly preferable but we can't apply them
to the parts where the Rheum. affects the Joints.

were applied to his hand & have relief got 21 of P.D. we
 produced a profuse sweat, & next morning his B. came down to
 Dr. the P.D. was repeated with the same Effect, & on 16. of Decr. he
 was disengaged entirely. It is an exceeding good Ind. of the
 Effects of P.D. & shows that it is not confined to the Chron. R.
 but that after long ore pursued, it may be used in the Acute
 Rheumatism.

Section 20th June 1773

I now proceed to mention an acct. of J^r Pats. Cases of have
 been dismissed from the Gen. Med. & those Cases in which there
 is not any Particular Remark, I shall pass slightly over.

Archibald McDonald. Status of Adam Smith Jan 5th

Had an Inflam^d Throat with the usual Sym^{ts}, he was seized
 upon 27. of Dec. his B. was 120. for 6 Nights before he came
 in he was delirious, what was a circumstance observing
 attendance, was that he was remarkably relieved by Leeches

applied to his Throat, & procured him a very easy Night to
 rest, he got afterwards V.E. in the usual Manner, he was

Commented this was an off. Ind. as you have seen

2 or 3 of the Pats who had an exceeding quick Pulse,

& at the same time, a constant Moisture upon his

Skin, & a universal & seemed to show a general Exaltation
 of the whole surface of the Body, & of Ind. of action to the
 Surface should have no place now, as there did not

appear to be any kind of obstruction in respect to Perpiration. 307
This had got out of the Fever in ordinary way that all our off-
Sato. have done not by any Eccise Expiration, but by the
Gradual Abatement of his Symp^{ts}. The Circumstance
peculiarly remarkable after the Fever went off his P. went
to a remarkable degree of Bourne, as in Blizzey Graham, this
Pulse came down to 36, & in his time off Sept. I reckon to be
about 20 in all probability below the Natl. Standard.
I have gentl^y observed that in this case, there seems to be
a consid^l morbid affⁿ in the stomach, & a deg. of acidity in
the stomach, & observed formerly, that when an acid
prevails in the stomach so much it seems to act as an
accid in a powerful reaction upon the constitution, he was
much relieved by a Cornish & he was allowed the use of that
opium after the Fever was gone entirely, & when the P. was
in a distressed situation, he was dismissed perfectly
well on 10th of Aug.

Thos. Sturman, aged 18. admitted Jan^y 11th 18th.
This was an Inflam^t & Fever, but attended wth Cough
diff^y of Breathing, there was nothing par^t in this case.
He was twice Phlebotomized & the T. & the most Purging
& Expector^y Vin Days he got free of his Cough.
& was dismissed upon 26 perfectly well.

Isaac Bradford 16. Oct. 24. admitted Jan^y 14th 18th.
This man had been cured of a Sore Throat upon 10th

308 10th w^t Cough Bloody Expectoration.

P. 130. he had been 2nd blooded & had got of Y. E. fever. Night
sweating was delirious, & extremely reduced in point of strength
& a full Pulse & the facies Hippocratic. I look'd upon this
Case as extremely unfavorable, any way. if could be used wth pro-
prietly has been used before he came in, & it did not seem proper to
continue y^r further. I showed before y^r where the Y. E. prod.
Ewer? is given early in Fever if it does not succeed then
it seldom does good, or is harmful. Influence afterwards, but
the diff. where it has not been used till the 8th or 9th day.
& it has succeeded well but its having been given early & wth
out effect. In respect nothing for it afterwards. The prin-
tification here is to suppress the Pusula, this y^r purg-
urgent was of diff. of swallowing & he could not speak
as to be intelligible, it was upon this acct that Blesters were
applied to the External Carot. Next day his Throat was
g^{ly} relieved & his P. came down to 108, but his Tongue
was remarkable foul, & as he was very delirious & some-
times of care was taken to keep his mouth as clean as
possible. he had very g^{ly} thirst for wth it was once par-
tially relieved. There was one Symp^t as is sometimes
favourable he had his appetite decaying wth, when he was
quite delirious & perfectly stupid he wth have taken as
much food as the Nurse wth gave him, in many Cases
this is an unfav^o Symp^t. when it does not proceed from
any of deg^{re} of appetite but from total insensibility.

309

but in this way we were able to support Miller's Vitals by throwing
in a suff^t of Food. If we indeed continue any considerable
time in this way that will not do for the Stomach does not
digest it properly, & by thus overloaded, it produces at last
great sickness or occasionally a diarrhoea, his D. could. abt
some days 12th in and he was in that situation that
I would not have been surprised to have heard of his being
dead. This one of the Instances that shews the danger
of attending particularly to the situation of Pulse
when the strength is much exhausted & where the neglect of
a few hours may prove fatal. Every D. that you have
in this situation ought to be seen every 2 or 3 hours. Vitals
of the utmost consequence to have a proper Nurse, the Attentⁿ to
Regimen, & applicⁿ of Food & emaplasms, & of Exerci-
tation of Cordials were of the utmost consequence & I am conf^d
if had some of these been neglected in this Man's case for
8 or 10 hours he would have suffered (Went to).
The first Symp^t. that I looked upon as extremely
favourable was his calling for Small Beer, & expressing
an uncommon fondness for it, as it is said an Eats. suffers
the caprip such a longing for anything & takes it with
avidity. I look upon it as an exceeding Favourable
but after a longing for it I would not have refused him.
it, he sipped all his Wine involuntarily for some days
& one day he was quite inappetent, & his Stomach appeared
to be disordered, & at the same time I thought that the very

Umbilicus of a vomit might have had some effect upon the
 the 1st of Feb. E. what producing any sensible effect upon him
 & was afraid to continue it because it might have operated
 altogether by vomiting & Diarrhoea he might have sunk
 under the Evac. at the same time I was conf. that if it had
 made him throw up it might have relieved him greatly
 Blisters were appl. to his Thighs about 22^d this P. began
 to come down, & turned fuller & softer & regular, & tho it was
 about 115 I looked upon him as entirely out of danger.
 he was dismissed cured upon Feb. 24th.

Samuel Hoovel Aged. 20. ad m. Jan. 4 21st.
 He had a fever very much of the same kind had been
 bad for some time & 120. &c. Leeches were applied wth
 some relief his Pulse came down to 103 & after was more
 above 106. but for 5 days he was quite stupid, & passed
 his Urine & Stools involuntarily, but I did not despair of
 this Latax of the eye one, for he had not the usual signs
 of Febrile heat or Inflammation that the eye had the head of
 both these two Lat. were shaid whenever it is a probability
 of the head being affected, the head is constantly to be shaved
 Sometimes in the case of Delirium it is difficult to be done.
 This man was allowed from 1/2 Pint to 1. of Port wine
 in the day & when the diarrhoea was stopped he was
 allowed oranges ad libit. it is not an universal Rule
 that in all cases of Diarrhoea Acids are improper in
 some cases they occasion great gripes but sometimes they

311
are one of the best Remedies in Catarrh Diarrhoea, & diarrhoea
attending Fevers is sometimes useful, but the Diarrhoea was
checked before it came. The marked Libera Sinap. appd
to his Feet, upon an appearance of the B. sinking & a Blester
was applied to his Back wth exceeding good Effect, for the same
appearance of sinking & an oppression of his Stomach.
he got ʒss of Spica but it did not produce any effect. I was
given that in such Cases Emulio ought to be given generally
in double or triple doses, & then they may run off by a di-
arrhoea so that it is diff. to know in what way to proceed,
his B. came down to ʒss. he became every way better. He
was Cerebral to 1st Febr^y when he was remitted Cured.

Will^m Good at aged 21. admitted Jan^y 6th This
case was very distinctly marked here there was evidently the
Hemorrhagic disposition of the Inflam^d head, his B. was
remarkably full & hard, notwithstanding he had lost a great
deal of blood before at the Nose. There was no diffy
at all in knowing how to proceed in this case. The Pat.
was in way of hazard of falling into a very quiet
Pneumonia Pulmonalis, & wth Hemorrhage in all probability
if this Pat. had not been kept upon a cool Regimen
& regulated by bloods there w^{ld} have been considerable Hemor-
rhages from his Nose.

The Indica^t was to endeavour to take off the Inflam^y
with the regulated bleeding & the most cooling antiseptic
phlogistic Regimen. Besides regulated bleeding

of the Cat. could be entirely upon fruit, as one of the Cases that
 require it. The Cause of these Complaints was his lying in a Cold
 Bed. The Pulse at this same time was but 80. but I think
 it was one of the fullest & hardest & strongest I ever felt.
 I therefore began to take off the inflammation & adhesion
 & excite a determination in the lungs. w^{ch} this I was repeated by
 Bloodlet & always wth a very good Effect. I exhibited one of the
 thickest Buff coats I have observed, & had one bleed of
 Cat till the fullness & hardness had gone off, it hard to
 say what length the might have gone. But after some time
 there were more of these symptoms so violent a quantity of blood to be
 taken in large quantity. & when the symptoms are excessive,
 I will. I would never take the Inflammation from the
 appearance of the Buffy Coat, because it is extremely
 difficult to recover the loss of much Blood. His belly
 was kept open by Clysters, & Regim^t of Decoction. Tamar.
 & An Elect. of Stor. Sulph^r. & Gum. Mast^r. I pro-
 ceed him one or two stools every day & his Belly was
 likewise kept open by oranges ad libit. With Regim^t.
 to the Stor. Sulph^r. I expected no very great Effects but
 its acting as a mild evacuation, & taking off the Determina-
 tion of Blood to the lungs. At the same time I continued
 Regim^t. used to his Legs. w^{ch} a View to abate the Violence
 of the Cough. Regim^t of Mast. Micillog. & Inf. Alin.
 In this Case many Physicians have thought that
 Bleeding was a criminal error, at the same time
 such as you attended the ward, w^{ch} find that it had

a remarkable Effect. it produced a good Night's rest & kept him entirely free of the Cough, & without any Bad Symp^{ts}.: & without any Effect in bending the Cough. This Prob^{le}. Comp^{re}. gradually grew better. & he was dismissed upon 1st of Augst. The next Pat. I shall mention is

Donald McDonald Aged 61. admitted Jan^y 8th.

This Case from the begin^g. seems to be succeeded in a desperate manner. The Circumst^{cs}. of the Man's age was exceeding unprob^{le}. There was a complication of disorders that required a very diff^{er}. Treatment. There was a palsy of the lower head, arising from a morbid Affec^{ion}. of the head because, before he was taken in he was often delirious. at the same time freq^{uently} when I saw him, he would answer my Quest^{ions}. distinctly enough. Also he was upon the Night extremely delirious. There was Turb^{ulence} to a considerable Degree & at the same time there were obstructions of the abdominal viscera. from the Const. pain of his Belly & after the Patent. Turb^{ulence} & the inflammation of his Belly. I shall ment^{ion}. a few general observ^{ations}. w^{hich} respect to the Paralytic Affections. & then a few w^{hich} I have said to this Particular Case.

Paralysis is either Total, when it affects the whole Parts of the Body, or when it affects any Part. Part. as when it deprives a Part of speech it mostly only affects the ^{use} of the Body. What is called the Hemiplegia is only sometimes the Inferior Extremities, particularly when the Cause arises from any morbid aff^{ection} of the Spinal Marrow

in general the Parts undervulnerable in proportion are rendered Paralytic, & whenever this Palsy happens in the lower extremities it is much worse, to Cure. All the Parts that are Paralytic waste considerably. particularly in the Superior Extremities & that is purely owing to the want of Exercise, but very Part wastes & I apprehend that there is one Cause, that the Influence the determination of the N. Power is absolutely necessary to the Nutrition of any Part of the Body in a particular Manner it is subservient to it, we are not sensible of. but that it contributes to it we have an Instance in this organ in Palsy. It comes on generally speaking very suddenly in the Form of an (ATTACK) a palsy, yet at the same time there are instances of its coming on very gradually. there is a total Insensibility & nothing remains but the Pulsation & Breathing; but upon the Pat. at last recovering his Senses, he appears to be totally Paralytic, at the least upon the onset, any shock may produce palsy in any Part of the Body this interrupts.

I mention this because there is sometimes Paralytic affects that proceed from some unknown Morbid affection of the N. Power.

that we cannot explain this same Motion if we are subsergent to
Sensation, & yet a Part shall lose the Power of Motion, & be
rendered totally Paralytic, & at the same time the Sensations of
the Part shall be quite entire, & at other Times, one will lose
the Sensation, & yet the Power of Motion shall remain
but it happens most generally in Palsy that where the
Power of voluntary Motion is lost. There is not the same
perfect Relaxation as formerly, & if it what we can make
no Acc't for. In most Cases it would appear if the Abolu-
tion of the N.^d Power, is not a Thing that is fixed & im-
movable, but is such as many be got the Better of, be-
cause it sometimes happens in Palsy, in Conseq. of some
great Shock of Electr.^y The part will recover its motion
& enjoy it for a Time, & again, & again return to the old State,
so that it w^d seem to depend on some Effect of the Impul-
sion, I only mean this on a general supposition, because we
do not know in w^h part^l manner the N^l influences
the Motion of the Muscles. so as to make them contract
along Time.

Indications. The General Indictⁿ in Palsy I think
are of two kinds. When the disease appears to rise from
Compression upon the Brain, in Conseq. of an Inflammation & swelling:
there we must endeavour to take off this Compression by all
the Means in our Power, in this Way, bleeding of the surface
Sometimes, especially and often acc^{ts} people upon

of a plethoric habit of Body, in a case of this kind there can't
 be the smallest hesitation as to the propriety of
 Bleeding w^{ch} where there are all of marks of a flushed
 Face, pulsation of the Carotid & temporal Arteries &c.
 But in a great to of gen^l Propriety of Bleeding in these
 Cases where people are struck down wth Saffly, I
 very much doubt for sometimes we have no evidence
 of any Congestions in the Brain, but all the symp^{ts}
 of the greatest debility of the Vis vitæ, & I have known
 Bleeding in this case increase the sinking of the vi-
 velle, in these Cases where Effluvia is present, besides
 Bleeding every day Remedy that takes off the debility
 to the head is very proper, as very brisk purgatives
 w^{ch} act both by their stimulus & particularly by
 the evacuation they give.
Tomentations of the Rectum wth & use of Glysters
 wth the same view, to take off the Determination to the head.
Blisters are very universally applied & there is no Case in
 Saffly where they cannot be used wth safety, & propriety.
 The use of Senapians is much brisker than that
 of Blisters, when the disease continues for some time one
 may attempt an Evacuation by the Use of
 bell^l this very dangerous when there is a Congestion upon
 Brain, there are Instances of People by running into
 Epileptic Fits, so this must always be attended wth very danger.

II. Indication in Palsy is in general to Stimulate. The ^{best} part
 or the Part that is Palsied, it is with this view particularly
 that Opium is given, & they sometimes ans^r. extremely well.
 There is anough in consequence of Paralytic affection
 there is gen^l. languor & debility of all animal Functions.
 & the digestive Powers are much impaired, & if morbid affec^t.
 of the Stomach, tho' not immediately connected wth Palsy
 be remedied. for y^e reason it is necessary to give lax^s. for
 y^e Alimentary Tube partakes of the gen^l. Inconcreteness
 of the system, & y^e Peristaltic motion does not go on wth the
 same Vigor, & y^e if you an additional Stim^l. is necessary to
 keep the Biliary open. -- I must observe y^t in Paralytic Palsy:
 it is but some times y^t the Arterial system is affected wth Palsy.
 on freq^t. we find a limb entirely Paralytic, & there is no diffy.
 of the Pulse in the Palsied Arm, & the sound arm, & this
 a case that happens very often, that the Paral. Affection does
 not extend to y^e Sanguineous system, when it does I
 apprehend that it makes a very considerable alteration
 in respect to y^e feel of an Artery, particularly a very small
 Artery, but I have seen some time that in the smallest Artery the
 Pulse could be found as distinctly as in the sound arm. —
 Courses of Internal Stimulant Med^s. are very gen^l. pre-
 scribed the acid Antiscorbutic Remedies, such as the Mustard
 wth horse Radish, the Must^l. are off y^e best Lax^s. & if given
 in large doses it makes an excellent good medicine

Lally. — When once the Paralytic State is taken off nothing
 is more ^{congenial} than gen. Exercise, but particularly strong
 friction to the Paralytic Parts. Rubbing with Colic. as
 an excitory. proper appl. because the Vol. Alkali quickly
 communicates its stimulating Effects over the whole system
 when Paralytic Affections have continued long. but the Exer-
 cise is ^{generally} Inimicable, the Cold bath has often succeeded wth very good
 success, but in many Cases of great Cold Bath cannot be used
 for the generally the first application of the Cold Bath
 is Stimulant. at y^e same time to people y^e are much debi-
 lited it seems to act from the very beginning & so on
 there are Paral. Cases of. I am conv^{ed} that the Use of the warm
 bath is greatly more efficacious than that of y^e Cold Bath.
 This has been long known in all Places where there are Nat.
 Warm Baths. in Paral. Cases many cures have been
 effected by pouring warm Water upon the Part. & the
 most desperate Cases of Lally. I apprehend y^e the Warm
 bath has succeeded much better. than the Cold bath. but
 when the vis vita is considerably weak the Cold bath may be used
 after the Use of the Warm Bath, for the sometimes
 the Stimulant Effects of the Warm Bath are what y^e are
 are very well acquainted wth. & Warm bath is applied
 in a particular Manner of Warm Steam, & partly
 by burning off y^e of Wine, to the Part we want
 some Ang^r. very well in Coriari Lally,

In some Cases the actual Caustic has been made use of & as
 I find it very well for preserving people from the attack
 of the disease, the Anticath made three Effluxes wth actual Caustic
 Series one of 4 Puncts of the 2^d Efflux in the Electricity w^{ch}
 has been employed flat & in subvise. I am answered
 very well, but whenever there is a Electric State & if
 remain any Mark of compression upon the Brain
 there I apprehend its Application very dangerous, but where
 we want merely to excite a Stimulant & even it may be
 made use of wth great Propriety, & has been sometimes attended
 wth success we have a Variety of Instances of Paralytic
 Affections where Electricity has been useful, but a of many
 more in w^{ch} this like every other Remedy has been quite in
 effectual. The Effect of the first Electric Shock is to Contract
 the Muscles, & so far it is Stimulant. & it sometimes has of
 Effect to quicken the pulse, so far does it seem to act as
 a Stimulus upon the heart. it is said that in some Instances
 the Pulse has become less frequent in force. It has a Tendency
 to increase all the Secretions of the human Body & brings
 a gr^d degree of heat to the Part. & tends to fill up limbs that
 have been contracted. sometimes it excites redness to the
 Part to w^{ch} it is applied. — Electricity ought to be continued
 for a very long time & people ought not to desist for ever for
 months after success, because there are some Instances

320
particularly mentioned by Dehaen; when it was con-
tinued for 6 Months before it had any effect, & Dehaen gave
sometimes 100 Shocks in $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour.

I shall also next Meeting mention 2 or three part^s of your
objection to these Observations.

Lecture 21.st

At our last Meeting I gave you a few gen^l observations in
respect to the Subject of Palsy, & I shall proceed to mention the
Particular Case we gave rec^d to these Observations.

I mentioned particularly the Case of

Donald McDonald. This Man's Case was extremely
complicated, there was a Palsy of his Arm & a considerable
degree of Fever his head was very much affected & he was deli-
rulous, at the same time along wth these there were evid^t
marks, from the preceding symp^ts of his Comp^d of obstructed
Abdominal Viscera: as the constant Pains, he had in his
Belly, & he had had an Intermittent Fever about 3
Months before & had been subject to them in this Situation.
The Indications came to be very diff^t from the observation
that Nature often cures a Palsy by the supervening of a
Fever. Physicians have been led to the apprehension of
any thing that Warmth & Stimulates the System, to be of
service in curing a temporary Fever, & this is the
General Reason given for the use of Stimulant Med^s.
but this is really a very loose Analogy because of Effects
upon

upon the habit by warm stimulating med. are very often of service in Paralytic Affections, but in all cases that are attended wth Fever & sympt. of Congestion to the head, what is extremely warm & stimulant is extremely improper you observe that accordingly as the disease seems to proceed from a Topical Affection of the head connected wth symptomatic & Topical Plethora in the head that in this case: seem to be indicated & are often of Particular service. In other cases of Palsy there appear no Marks of Plethora or Congestion but more sympt. of debility of the N^{rv}. Power, so far as refers the Part affected wth Palsy, sometimes that is owing to no particular disposition of the head itself, but to some general Cause that affects the Nerve, but very often happens when no such Cause can be traced, the Cause wth seems to Exist in the Nervum itself, & at the same time there is neither Effusion nor Congestion, nor Inflammⁿ: nor any topical Affection of the Brain that can be ascertained, & in many Cases of Palsy & other disorders of the N^{rv}. may arise from certain morbid affections of the Brain that are not owing to any visible bodily indisposition, where no more what power can be found many of the solids, & fluids of the Human Body, that is undoubted of the Cause of Palsy sometimes, no Body suspects in the Case of Paralytic Affections where a Man enjoys all the Faculties

of the mind, has the use of all the animal Functions going on perfectly well, only perhaps in one particular Part of the Body, to wit the Power of voluntary Motion, & this will continue for years together. & people are even in such perfect Reason that they have many children. I know one Man who after he was in this way had 3 Children, & no body can suspect that there is any topical Effusion or Congestion of the Brain in such a Case. In this Case there were all the Marks of Congestion in the Brain from the delirium that was almost constant at Night, & a Confusion in the day time. & from the Attendants I even entirely precluded the Use of Stimulant Applications, so generally prescribed in Delirium. & such Evacuations were improper, for the very weakened State of our Pat. for there was far more than that particular State of the pulse feeble, & soft, tho' quick we made Bleeding extremely improper, what was often applied to the arm was a Blister to the Arm a very little Stimulus, that was occasioned by that should never be of any bad Consequences in respect to the Febrile Affection, & the Paralytic Parts were ordered to be rubbed wth Hanouts impregnated wth the Juices of Myrror, & Benjoin, & rather suspected indeed wth these Juices are supposed to possess a Power

but it is a proper thing to order something of the kind, and
hasan appearance of a medicine, & too of simplicity
of prescription is here full, because people in their want
of confidence, in a Remedy that has so much simplicity
in it, they will not apply it so regularly as they otherwise
would do.

This man got a mass of ʒ. i. of T. E.
upon Acet. of his Fever, but without Effect.

The day after he came in the Difficulty seemed to affect the organs
of Deglutition from his not swallowing any solid, but
this was more owing to a total want of Appetite & Nausea
because you will observe it requires generally a greater
Exertion of the Muscles, to swallow a mass of ʒ. i. of Liquor,
as ours of pottage & so when the Throat, is affected it
gives much greater Pain, yet to swallow any thing
of the Solid, upon this diff. of Degl. the Throat was
ordered to be rubbed wth the R. Volat. as a general
Stimulant & blisters were ordered to be applied to the
Tonsils. This so far produced its desired Effect, because
we find that this diff. of Degl. is in a great measure
had this continued for some Months there are some
Instances of People wth Paralytic Affections who have
been supported for Years by pouring Liquid Food
by a Funnel down the Throat & by injecting

nourishing Glysters, but considering the great Complicaⁿ
of his Complaints I mean to support him by nourishing
Glysters, if the Fever had gone off. you find that this Dist.
partly owing to a Paralytic Effecⁿ but more owing to the
delirious State he was in passed his Urine & Stools unco-

luntarily, we in such a Case on this was to be looked
upon as a very mortal Symptom —

Indications. The Indⁿ here was to support the bowels
by proper Evacuⁿ. No Evacⁿ could have any place here. Wine
& Beef Tea & any light Nourishment were the only
thing that could be prescribed, his Symp^t. continued very little
better or worse for 5 days, but he was still generally de-
lirious the Pulse were about 112, he was always delirious,
whether (I say) the Strength & Spirits will be more
exhausted by this or by the Effects of L. gr. XX no per-
sons in any sort of doubt. We rig^d to this at 10
secured a Valuable Night's rest, he could do of
service to him, & it was better to give that than for
him to pass such Nights.

The constant heave & Substernus Tenderness were
unfavourable Symp^t. — The Mustk was ap-
plied w^o out any Effect. & Cataplasms of Theriac.
were applied to the Stomach w^o is a Medⁿ. w^o I must
recommend as of service sometimes in Cases of

valent Meap, of Spasm. & prot. Cholic Bains. made a
 large cut to cover the whole Stomach, & most of the Belly &
 incised it S. & where anything can be done by Exter-
 nal application, it is I think of service of the most
 Service. The application of a large blister I think pro-
 vey well, but this Application was of no service here
 & I do not imagine that any thing else wd be of any Service,
 because it was one of the Symp^s we go before Death. It
 is seldom that People live above 24 hours after this
 comes on: — This man died upon Dec. 10. I regretted
 very much, that his Friends wd not allow the dissection
 of his Body to go on properly. They wd not allow of
 head to be opened, & any thing more was to be ex-
 pected in the Head. There was only a Collection of
 Purulent Matter in a Bag formed in the Brain. we
 had no connection at all wth the Paralytic Affection.
 Any Paralytic Cat. you had w^{as}

John Brown, aged 86, Admitted Dec. 10th —

This man Compl^d of Paralytic affection of his hands &
 fingers were contracted. — Inger. it wd appear if
 the Natural State of the Muscles, is rather to be in a
 certain State of Contraction for we find, that the Flexor
 muscles are in a state of Contraction in Palsy when the
 Extensors are relaxed & totally Paralytic along wth the

whole spine, there was a sensation of numbness, & this came
 on gradually about $\frac{1}{2}$ year ago &c. This is a case where
 there is no reason to suspect any Congestion in the head or
 part: topical affection in the Brain. — This man in
 every respect was in the most perfect Health there
 was no Internal Complaint or morbid Congestion of
 any kind. — I looked upon this case as very favorable
 for trying the Effects of Warm Bathing, the good Effects
 of w^h I mentioned in our last meeting. — There is a
 difference of Physicians wth Respect to it, but in all cases
 of this kind all reasoning a Priori, is of little Con-
 seq: it is a Fact that is to be determined by Expt.
 it was particularly recommended in the last Con-
 ference by many Physicians, & at the Time the Bath waters
 were not used Internally the Physicians again
 as Dr Mead says that all kind of Warm Bathing
 in Paralytic aff: are extremely destructive but the
 Fact seems very clearly to be established by Experience
 that warm Bathing, & the waters at Bath in Partic-
 ular, have been very remarkable it is easy at once
 to ascertain the Particular Case of Paralysis w^h they
 may be of service by all that I have been able to
 collect from my own obs^{rs}: & from all I Acc^t I have
 received, any kind of warm Bathing is con:

proper in these Cases of Palsy where there is Distension, that
proceeds from Congestion or Effusion in the Head, but in
all Cases where there does not seem any Topical Congest.ⁿ
in the Head, but in all Cases where there does not seem
any Congestion, but in consequence of very violent Pain.
In these Cases it seems to be of very great Service.

There is a Case of Palsy too that sometimes occurs that
comes from a dislocation of the Vertebrae of the Back warm
Dumpry upon the Spine if it does not remove it totally
very much relieves it when cont. in for some time & there
are many of these Cases where the Vertebrae have gotten
much closer than they were formerly, & in proportion
the Paralytic affection has become easier.

But in all Cases except these of Morbid Congestion of
the Head & in these Cases of Palsy that are attended with
vascular debility, Relaxation of the Lungs. in Cases of that
kind no body expects anything from it, but where
the Vis Vita is perfectly entire, it promises as much
as any Remedy I know, to be of Service when
a very general debility & Relax.ⁿ of the Lungs prevails.
& one Means to try the Effect of the Warm Bathing
it may be proper to endeavour to stimulate the Lungs
by the Use of Internal Stimulants, before the
Warm Bath is applied, & so it is of Practice at least to

make them drink the Water, & acts as a Condit: Stom: to the
 Lys: for some time before they make use of the Bath, &
 they make use of the Warm Pumping upon the Par-
 ticular Parts, before the Gen: Warm bathing & must be ^{on}
 that I think it a general Error in respect to Bathing, the
 doing it in the End of Autumn, & in this Spring is the
 most unfavorable Time of any for the Use of the Warm
 bath. The extreme Coldness of the Weather really makes
 the Application of it in some degree dangerous, but the
 Warmth of the Air itself is of Condit: Service in Paralytic
 Affections & the additional assistance, Warm bathing
 must therefore be of service, & especially, where this is
 aided by the Mineral Impregnation in the Bath,
 Water, these two Conjoined tog: are much more
 Effectual than when separated, but it is a very
 inconvenient Appl: during the Water Time or
 the opening of the fountains so much so that one is very
 susceptible of it. — What was prescribed here
 was the warm Pumping upon the Paralytic parts,
 & then Rubbing them wth M. Volat: as also the spirit,
 thought to be ager? Rub in Partic: & also besides
 the M. Volat: & others all appl: to the Part itself
 to make them also to the Spine, especially at
 the place where the Nerves go out & supply of Parat: pt.

part. & not only this w^{re}g. to the Stimulant application 329
but w^{re}g. to pumping warm water upon the Part.

The only applⁿ application was his washing his hands in warm
Water under the Shower of Markand. It is perhaps of some
Consequence. I was certainly pulling in order to get a simple
Cure, the man imagined that he could get warm water as
home as water in the Infirmary. This ought to be a
Lesson to you in prescribing, unless to people who are
Hence you have an entire Confidence, & who will depend
upon your good Skill, whatever dependence you can have
upon a Rem^y: if it is extremely simple, tho' the Propriety
of it appears to the best Adv^{ce}. of Common sense, always to
Conceive it is something else, that the Pat^t: may have some
D^{eg}: of Confid^e in you.

I must observe in reg^d to the Effects of warm bathing
in Paraly^s: appl^d: is appl^d: in gen^l: to almost every
other Rem^y. is made use, whose Mem^o: are a supply
it is not from the Eff^{ct}: of a Tuesday. if you can determine
what Benefit can be got from it. Dr. Charles Town
of Bath tells us that most of the Pat^t: were kept in the
Hospital for 1/2 of a year, & yet some were not cured
but they had continued 1 year & some 18 m^o.

Rob^t: Batham, aged 25, ad m^t: Jan^y: 7th This Pat^t:
Paralytic disorder appeared to proceed originally from
some local aff^{ct}: or Congestion of the Brain, because

it was preceded by violent Vertigo & headach, at the same
 time whatever had taken place there was little reason to
 doubt but that there was entirely gone off. tho' the Eff. of it
 might remain, here the Warm Bath might have been
 made use of, but I wanted to try the Effects of Electricity.
 The only thing that was overid was the Friction of Gum-
 gated Guttæ &c. Electricity applied to the Paralytic side
 every day, & a spoonfull of Must. Evening & Morning
 we saw Exceed. Good came of it, it is an admirable Stimulant
 & tends to keep the Belly open, w^{ch} is of considerable Service
 in every Palsy as tending to draw from the head & off was
 one Instance w^{ch} I heard of lately w^{ch} was so inveterate that
 there was no expectation of recovery, & by of Long
 & continued Use of Mustard did alone it was recovered.
 The Elect.ⁿ answered all the Effects it could be expected
 every three or four was sensibly better, but I could draw
 no certain Conclusion on acct of his Time of life, w^{ch} regard
 to the Cure of the dis^e. because a Lad of his Age might get
 the Power of it wthout any Remedy whatsoever, but to be
 sure when any Rem.^y is applied by Gal. & to better, the
 presumption is in favour of the Rem.^y if has been made
 Use of. - Altho' had been any Marks of congestion
 & increased Irritation to the head I w^{ch} never
 have thought of making use of Electricity it nearly where
 we w^{ch} make use of Stimulant Powers that is
 tho' it of simplifying it.

Neil McAll aged 25 admitted Dec. 6th. This Cat Emp^r was
 of a Particular kind, he had a constant Pain over the
 whole back, & a sensation that is so common in Intermit-
 tents, & if cold water were poured down between the throat &
 the Elch, & that the Elch too, & had been dried up by the use
 of Sulphur, it might appear not to be of any Cat Emp^r of
 being so long back, but I am not clear at all but it might
 now had Effect in bringing on the disease, many People from
 the Highlands have the Elch from their Infancy & tho
 it is not very much without now, it is still felt in the
 vessel, & hence there is a constant stimulus upon the chest,
 & a very long & Eff^r & disch^r. & when this has continued
 for Years it ought to be considered as a Evacⁿ
 & if you from this being healed up, I imagine the disease
 indigenous to the Constitution, & then are instances of many
 People whose health has suffered from the Cure of an Elch,
 that was attended with a discharge, & I look upon it as just
 of the same Conseq^t: as the healing up of 2 or 3 Issues that
 a person has had running all his life, so that if you
 declare the Elch, it is necessary to furnish some Evacⁿ
 for the one you have checked. I do not say however that
 this Mans Emp^r was owing to this, but in Gen^l it is
 a Rule, that a Discharge to us a Person has been ac-
 customed can't be checked w^t safety unless you substitute
 some o^r Evacⁿ in its Place. —

Besides this Comp^d. he had a variety of disorders of the
 Dyspepsia & Hypochond^r. kind. he had a seton in his
 neck for 10 Weeks without any sensible of any particu-
 lar Benefit from it or given I w^d have ordered it. This
 Complaint was a mixed one, it appeared to proceed from
 Rheum. & partly from Atonia of the Alimentary Tube,
 & digestive Power. There were many symp^s. of increased
 determin^t. to the head, as external Pains a Viol^t Head ach.
 & Internal Pains, this face was considerably flushed.

Indic^t. The Indic^t. here ^{1st} was to take the Determination
 to the head, & to promote the determination to the skin.

II To brace up Spumigen^t. III. ^{2^d} To relieve his Nomatic
 Comp^d. there were great Sickne^s, total loss of Appetite,
 Morbid Acidity Colicne^s &c.

IV Indication was to procure Sleep & to relieve Pain
 w^h was sometimes excessive. In respect. to the

1st Ind^t. The taking of the determin^t. to the head that
 I endeavoured to do by Topical V. & blistering &
 the Blisters were kept open for a considerable time
 he was relieved for a little time by this Topical bleeding
 & blistering, he took two Dills of Aloe, & extract of
 Gentian to keep his Belly open, as a Tonic Dred. he took
 the Valerian for sometime two Scruples a day. he was not
 sensible of any good Effects attending this.

I endeavoured to obviate the Morbid Acidity & want of

apoplexy, by frequent occasional use of Vomits & Magnesia, to
 procure sleep from the Bards & Sleep by the use of Opium, & in
 this way he continued for many Weeks. in the house, I
 think in gen: that the Stomachic Comps. were relieved by
 Vomits & Magnesia, & the Pains of the head by Topical Blood
 & Blistering. Now the Pains of his head: for a fortnight, he
 had violent Pains in his Belly, he had likewise Comps. of his
 head of the Rheumatic kind, alternating wth these Stom:
 Comps. w^{as} the case that we have been speaking of he had
 a Pain in his Side & breast w^{as} a very great trouble some
 for some days, & w^{as} relieved by Blister.

I think the things he used to relieve the most permanent
 Pufft ym. was Camomile in small doses, w^{as} I have
 made use of it several times of this. so as to touch the
 Mouth w^{as} going further & at the same time an
 Opus at Night

After he began this course he was for 10 Days free of
 any Comps! & in this Situation he was dismissed, only
 there was a Tumor after he had the perpetual in
 his head, w^{as} cont. for a consid. time. there was once
 matter contained in it, however it was two Days before
 it was opened, & then there appeared a little Blood
 only. I thought the opening the Tumor might
 be useful for tho' there was no Collection of matter
 the Purulent discharge might be of great service to him

headach. but whether it was owing to the opening or to the Camomile, if he procured such a soothing benefit, I can't pretend to determine, they being used much about the same time.

Janet Forbes had the Rheum. I tried her first with the Sub. dover. but it did not sweeten when that is the case, it is seldom of gr. service, she got the Camomile in small doses. Van Linné? at Night & Fiction she was subject to several disorders in the stomach & were relieved by Camomile & the Use of Camomile in small doses got rid of other Pains, & was dismissed upon that.

Anne Symant aged 18 admitted Decr 28th
 This dis^r? appeared chiefly at the first to be a Rheum & then attended with all gr. degree of Angina, & a threatening of Lungs becoming affected in consequence of the deg. of Fever was not considerable. The Gen^l Indis^r? I thought were extremely plain to shew of the increased Impetus of the Blood to induce the to succeed aff^r? & to prev^t suppuration, from swelling in the Throat & to induce apprehensive of suppuration there was that was a greater swelling there than occur in ordinary Rheum. There being no tendency to suppuration properly in Ph. the common seat of it app^r? to be in the deg^r? of the Scurvy, & tendence Aponeurosis of Muscles, but it some times happens, where P^r? effects of Fract

of the Body, & Cellular membrane becomes to be affected, & sup-
 puration takes place; & I have known Instances of swelling under the
 Clavicle w^{ch} instead of discharging the Matter outwardly,
 have broke internally into the Thorax, & it was wth I had
 very much a heart to prevent here the diffy. of breathg^g
 was very considerable. She had noy^t Cough or any
 pain in Breast, nor such a frequency of Pulse as wth
 the Lungs are inflamed.

Wth this new blood. & was extremely proper she was kept
 upon the coolest Regimen & allowed Fruit ad libitum,
 & she got of A. Cin. Smac. adores. The Blood was extremely
 viscid. She was relucing it as if pain in arm was
 extremely severe a blister was applied to lower of throat
 it was rubbed wth A. Volat. her legs were fomented &
 she got an opoid. at Night. we kept her free of Cough
 & produced good rest wth out producing any bad effects.
 Upon 3^d a Suppurⁿ threatened under the Clavicle
 as the former blood had not removed this, & as there
 appeared to be a fluctuation. In order to draw it off
 a large blister was applied to her back, after this was
 the swelling subsided under the Clavicle, but it afterwards
 increas'd under the Arm Pit. It was not however so
 much concerned for a Suppurⁿ coming on there she
 got fr^m Yum. toluene & Camomile & Camomile & Camomile.
 Poultices were applied to the swelling when Doubling
 to suppurations, she was at times Cupped and scarified

& leeches were applied & gave her great Temporary Relief
 she was likewise bled at the Vulv. Door, but when the
 pain recurred & at last it came to a fair Suppuration.
 I decided it to be opened & there was a very considerable
 discharge, upon the Tumor being opened all her Sufferings
 being relieved for 5 or 6 Days. The Swelling began again
 but it was dissipated upon Rubbing it wth the Vol.
 Ointment. - I apprehend that the first Suppuration
 had been too soon healed up. Apertures would have
 been made at the most depending Part. After 7 there
 was a Tumor below this, where I was sure there was
 matter formed, but it was not opened till two days
 after. & after Incision, it fell as if they had got into
 a sack, but there was no Matter at this time the
 Girl was seized wth an extremely Violent Cough. I thought
 that the Matter might have found its Way into
 the Lungs. & there was undoubtedly a Communication
 of the Lungs & Pleura, & from wth I have heard
 of Nature for was inspected, it appeared to
 have been Purulent Matter, & wth made this appear-
 more probable, tho' no Matter was discharged upon
 the Apertures, being made into this Tumor, in two
 days after wth there was a prodigious discharge from it
 & the Cough abated in six Days.

This a Case that there are many Instances of Tumors forming
 in the Lungs, on a humor taking place & an external
 Suppuration coming on wth by the late Affectioned &
 it came

& it sometimes happens when no Tumor is formed by making
 a section in the Pat. in 4 or 5 Days purulent matter finds
 its way from Communication of the Cellular Membrane &
 has the chief share in forming the skin, & of whole matter of
 the abscess comes to be discharged, & so I look upon you to
 be a person. P. 10. & that the Surgeon handled very properly
 in putting in a section low. The Bottom of the Tumor, w^{ch} by
 dissection is prob^{ly} is a purulent Collection it
 maybe drained off this Way. I give you an acct of this
 Pat. as she is removed to the Surgeons Ward, & if you
 you will have no opportunity of being acqu^d in her case.
 This Woman if the Abscess is kept open will prob^{ly} probably
 recover her health very well.

Lecture 22^d June 19th 1773

I am to give an acct. of the Pat. dismissed from the Clin. Ward
 while I had the Charge of her.

Mora McLeod. This Girl is from Scotland when she came in
 was afflicted with ~~Hemorrhagic~~ ~~Disposition~~ this she attributed to
 hard labour, & always found that hard labour increased in
 the Situation of this Girl. showed clearly that there was the
 Hemorrhagic Disposition, from the Menstrue being in less
 Quantity, & likewise from the head ache that she was sub-
 ject to, & there was a degree of hardness of the Breasts w^{ch}
 is a continual Attentⁿ of Hem^{orrhagic} disposition, the Pulse was
 was but 70, & as Hemorrhagic was but slight, there did

appears to be any necessity for a second? Evacuation of Blood
 if Mr. Bulch had not been kept along the hard way, it w^d
 have been necessary to have taken some Blood lett I tho^t
 in this case a very loose Regimen low diet, & c^{ca} from labour
 w^d a gentle Blood g. w^d be suff^t. to pres^t the Return of the
 Hemorrhoe, or its coming to any height in this way, to break
 the habit w^d Hem^t. like our Mat^r. Depend upon, so if I had
 wast to take only 4 or 5 g. of B^d. w^d soon to be repeated if
 necess^y. & to put her upon a Milk diet & Fruit, & to
 wear a Flannel shirt in order to increase the circulation
 by the skin w^d is in all Rel^t. Comp^t. of post Service
 & to make use of some gentle Sedative & of this Virtual.
 From the time she came in she had no return of Hemorrhoe
 she got Milla^r Virtual & was once Bled the 1st upon
 a Cold diet. & in this way she recovered her health very
 quickly, & had no of Comp^t. but a pain about the Throat
 w^d was reduced by a Bleeder. This girl was so discomf^t
 from Comp^t. yet I have no doubt but if spent their
 her returning to a more way off to hard labour
 it was probable it w^d bring it back w^d she was
 partly cautioned w^d Reg^t. to it.

Mary Page, had an Angina &c. She had a flood.
 Comp^t. w^d w^d for Lost. & of Enlarged Tied of her
 Pulse I was of a little g^t of Blood not to be taken
 safely, not w^d M^t. The Dysenthea & her having
 been bled before, however so Enlarged.

have for U.S. might be proper. I ordered only 7/10 or 8 to be 239.
taken, I have found this as a rule where there is any
uncertainty, to take but a very small of at first & if
you find that the Blood has a buffy coat or that the
Exsamenentum is of a pretty thick consistence but
above all if the Drains upon Bleeding, do faster &
stranger, for you find if it gives any Relief to the pain
In this Case there is no doubt in my opinion the Brain again
& taking what may be necessary. In this Case I was glad
that no more was taken, it had no Effect in sinking
the P. indeed but the Blood had a particular appearance
there was a slight buffy coat but there was not the least
mark of coagulacene & nothing that I could detect
distinct from Serum, & there was no particular spot
that I indicated the Pupils of the eyes were contracted
lucky, for in such a case I had never known to
repeat it. — She was treated upon the same plan
we have followed in (See: i.e.) by small doses of
the. was to excite Vomiting or to produce loose
Stools. A blister was applied to her Back &c.
The next Day she was easier her P. 136. could be
dearer than it had been the day before. 3 Days of
this, this girl's P. was so low that we could not feel it at
either arm, yet she had a happy day after she
was bled & 7/10. or 8 had been taken from her

340 I have attributed it to the Blag but was 5th Day
after the D.S. & if after 7th I was sure should not
short any Body to join I left the House I felt the D. at
me again, & there were no more Marks of debility we
is an Inst^{ce} to show little dependance we can have
upon the D. when not taken in Labour. W^{as} 10th Day
after this she came perfectly delicious & very so free, &
the P. could remain so for 3rd 4th Days. during this
time her head was shaid, blisters were applied behind
her Ears, & she got Fruit ad delish. spari^l sweet Oranges
& a great deal of Wine. What is of ge^l. I thin she was
kept upon, & at last as her Belly had not answered
for 2 Days, & there were marks of oppression ab^t
her stomach she got the T.E. This had not of Eff^t
to vomit her, but purged her twice wth very good
artificial Relief her D. the Day after came down
to 88, she became more sensible & her skin
more cooler, after wth this I sent her to recover,
she was remarkably ben^{ef}iced by Op^{er}atives at
Ends, fever. wth the Comp^l of was if she did not
sleep at Night, for we got an Op^{er}ative & she
was fond to get it next Night, & it was cont^d for
several Nights. This is one of Cases in w^{ch} there can be
no Example ab^t the Exh^{ib} of an Op^{er}ative as High as
of the Case in w^{ch} all the violence of it is got off

but the Pat. is kept from sleep by a constant tendency to
cephalalgia perfectly distinct either from
Rheumatism or Pain of the Head: anodyne is also of
little effect being relieved by the exhibition of an
Opium she was dismissed well upon the

Janet Robertson had all the usual symptoms of Typhoid
Fever, without marks of Typhoid Inflammation particularly
a violent Pain of the head & back, as there was no hardness
nor violence in the P. The blood in the Yamples might
be sufficient & accordingly leeches were applied she
got the T.C. & put a diet but her P. getting up
to 130 & becoming harder & fuller, she was bled
at the arm & gen. Bleeding & aq. were ordered
from the arm by w. she was much relieved this
dis. was not attended with any of the Particular
Danger, at any Period of it however in 4 or 5 days
was much relieved by Vomits when the Temp.
of great sickness & headach. & on the decline of the
fever she was remarkably benefited from
the use of Opium, she was dismissed free of
Comps.

Isabel Arnold, a swelling of the stomach &c when
I mentioned this case first I had not a very high
opinion of it, it was the 1st swelling of the stomach

I remember to have seen whether it was a considerable enlargement of the coats of the stomach itself I apprehended there was a Verrucosity from the Hardness &c & it projected considerably, but at the same time I was certainly mistaken in this conjecture, it was only a thin layer was of that kind that belonged to the Dyspepsia rather than the Hypochondriac for her spleen effected there was evidently indigestion Morbid acidity & flatulency, & if I was no doubt but there was an Atonia of the stomach, how probably the return of Morbid Acid was owing, it would appear if the stomach had been of its distention in consequence of flat. beyond its Nat. Bounds.

What then I proposed to do was to remove the Morbid acidity of the stom. by the Magnesia along w/ ginger, & intended if that had not succeeded to have given her the same water, to keep the Bile open I ordered her stom. Pills of Aloes, Extr. of Juniper & Sol. Mart. the last I ordered as a stim. to strengthen the stom. Otherwise wth a View to the Menaca, wth the Quins were very irregular. With a view to the Supp. & Corr. I meant to have tried the effect of the Scuta in pretty large doses.

& to apply Locuta this is externally. she got it first in
 Small doses Morn. & Even. for as we do not know the
 Effects it may have upon the System, or upon the
 Stomach in Particular. we ought to begin wth
 Small doses upon this Plan she found remarkable
 relief, & the Swelling of the Stomach subsided.

Wonder fully. In case there had been any Swell^g
 in the Stom. I had some expectation that the Locuta
 in large doses might be of service, for tho it is not
 described in the highest Praises. It has obtained the
 Love of Physicians. I am convinced myself that it is
 really a Medicine & an active Med^{ic} in many Cases
 of Scirrhus & Schrophulous Tumors, whether in
 dissolving them or in Bringing them to resorp-
 tion. I want also to try the & on small
 Doses but as the eye Plan succeeded there was
 no particular Reason to attend the Tryal of
 the Locuta any farther she was also mixed with
 Mergoluthra aged 40. admitted Nov. 28. This
 Woman's Emph^{ic} was an Acute wth large Swellings
 of the Belly. I have never seen the Spleen so great
 any where than this was in this Case. The prob^{le}
 was her Menstru^{al} had ceased entirely, tho at least

weeks before the usual Period the Urine as it most
 certainly is in dropsy in small quantities & her appetite im-
 paired. The acc^t that she gave of the swelling was not
 studied not know any particulars from what had
 brought it, except a violent fit of anger. in a part
 way it could be in dropsy I don't pretend to say
 because it is a consequence of anger, that has had
 only little or possibly no hand in it. There can be
 no doubt w^{ch} as to the Nature of the disease,
 there was an evident P^{re}gnant of the Pulley, & fluctu-
 was very distinctly to be felt. In this Case there
 was no particular sympathy about the Womb, w^{ch}
 I tend to show what was the Prox^{im} Cause of
 this dropsy. whether it was owing to any currows
 in any of the Abdominal Vessels, one of the most
 frequent causes of currows Liver. but there did not
 appear to be any hardness upon it & the edge of
 the Pulley was upon the left, nor did the liver
 compr^{ess} of the right side we know if it may proceed
 from increased secretion from the exhaling
 arteries or from a diminished absorption, but we
 can't pretend to say when from the one or from
 the other tho we can know this much from the
 theory. & it does not lead to any Particular

in practice, it would appear that indigestion there is
 sometimes a sudden reabsorption of extravasated
 Serum, in the Abdomen by a diarrhoea or by the Urine
 by the exhibition of Purgatives, & Diuretic Med.
 a very quick reabsorption of the water contained in the
 Pelly, sometimes takes place in consequence of the diuretic
 often falls very considerably, at the same time I think
 intend. that unless a diuretic can be kept up I cannot
 the swelling go on: returns again. The treatment of
 a disease of this kind, is very various & may depend upon
 particular circumstances, when the disease is in the
 Practice of giving very brisk purgatives and some-
 times extremely well & in this way the Ward was
 sometimes extremely successful in constitutions that
 are debilitated & in Women, these severe Med.
 frequently do not answer well in persons that are con-
 siderably debilitated, it is much better to attempt
 to carry off the Water by the use of Diuretics, always
 at the same time keeping the Pelly open, it was
 upon of plan of I propos'd to treat this Woman
 there is anoy Evac: is sometimes Anpro. very
 well when the Legs are swelled up by Banchures
 back in this sort. Case the Legs were so hard that
 I should not have thought it a safe practice of

Apoplexy might have turned into a Gangrene.
 What I mean to say was the Effects of the Oculi. Soluti.
 w^{ch} I have known in several Cases and extremely
 well; tho at the same time in many more I have found
 it fail the way of giving it that it has the least
 apt to oscher it wth any Spirit^s Liquor as wth Strong
 Linen^{er} Waters or Whisky. Aromach. w^{ch} w^{as} it was given
 in this Case, as is the Case wth the Common squalls & we
 look to the quantity of ℥iij. 2 times a day. at the
 the same time the Root of a ℥i of Tart. every day
 I regret it I began the Use of these 2 Meds. at one time
 it was certainly wrong for if they prod^d good Eff^s.
 we only wth they were in Convent^s. it is only much
 of the Rule I lay down of of greatest Simplicity
 of Description, but at the same time I must say
 that after I had begun the Use of these Remed^s. the
 Eff^s of them was to keep up gently the Diar^{ry}.
 from 4 to 6 M^{ts}. in the Day, w^{ch} she bore wth out
 wth debilitating her or hurting her Stomach & for
 the beginning it increased her Urine & after I
 had begun to find the good Effects of these Remed^s.
 I was not at any Liberty to lay aside either of
 w^{ch} I did not know what might be the next. it was
 not fair to the P^t. to give either of them wth the

347

The remedy was the Belly being rubbed wth the bl. Camph^r
w^{ch} is a thing of our Conco^d. Service in Dropsy. It was
in Repute some time ago, Rubbing, & laying wth oil
alone, for the Cure it is an Innocent Application &
I am sure that both in dropsies of various kinds,
& of a abdominal Obstructions, it is an useful Re-
medy. The swelling of her Belly & Legs continued
to decrease & of 4th of Urine to increase till the
27th December, when she began to Compe^r her
appetite being impaired, I thought perhaps for the
Med^l producing such copious evac^s. that the further
Use of them w^o our Intermision might be attended wth
Blad^d & wth debility being the Loss of M^u. & some
strength I therefore proposed to give them
over for some Days, & to give her a Decoct. of the Bark
& Cinamon in Boiling water, & to add 1/2 lb of
Brandy to it I thought of making the Decoctⁿ by adding
the spirituous Inc^o to the watery Infusion for
in this Way a precipitation is prevented, some
Hays or other she took a prejudice that it was made
up differently, & w^{as} also feared but it was im-
possible that the Med^l. sh^d have produced this effect
wth the Camph^r. of our Stock w^{as} at her Sumach. Great
Head ach, debility Throat. Stricture at the

Stomach, & a considerable difficulty of Breathing & her
 became much quickened to 116. I had seen symptoms
 of this kind come on when the water has been very
 nearly evacuated, upon its going out & catching it
 must have been cured which it was. & part of the
 Breast has become suddenly affected & there has
 been a Translocation of Mammæ to the Lungs,
 & the Pat. died of a Hydrops Pect. I had seen
 of this kind in the Lin. Ward last year, the Pat. died in
 a few days, & a considerable Collection of Water
 was found both in the Head & Breast, however in
 this case it appears to have proceeded from a very
 great disorder of the Stom. first by a Vom. & Diarr. to
 which the symptoms were removed & she returned
 to the care of Dr. Col. & Gen. Earl. Miss McDurre
 continued, till the 20 of Jan. when she was
 dismissed free of Complaint. & I saw this Woman at
 this & day in perfect health I look upon this
 to be an exceeding good Case, & I have put another
 Girl upon the same Plan, who was much worse
 not bearing such evac. for a long time without im-
 pairing her Stomach, or Strength, this appetite
 seemed to increase as the Water decreased, there

was in this case too a constant frequency of Pulse, gon^g 349
about 110. but when the Water came to be voided
the Pulse fell very much.

Peggy Green aged 60 admitted Jan^y the third.

The Stimulus to pass urine was so very great, that she was ob-
liged to get up every 1/2 hour. In the Night as soon as the
disorder was attended wth Venesomia, her Urine deposited
a copious Sed^t w^{ch} sometimes appeared to be a mucous
Sed^t. I did not say wth any degree of certainty, wth this Corp^s
proceeded from the stone, they had very much the appearance
of proceeding from a stone, a deposit of this kind often is
occ^d by a stone tho' not in the Bladder, sometimes, between
the Uterus &c. but most commonly from a stone in the
Bladder itself, the Circumstance of Venesomia looked
very like a stone in the Bladder, too, but I have known
sometimes Corp^s of the same kind that have proc^d from
a Ph^g app^d upon the Neck of the Bladder (

) & where there was
no Calculous Concretion of any kind, the mucous Sed^t
in the Urine is no proof of the stone. For any thing that oc-
casions an additional Stim^l & Irritation of the
Will occ^d a more copious secretion of mucus.
This I felt as a Palliative looking Infus. Lin^{ad}
Sed^t. & intended to try the 12th of Gualtier's Drops.

she took only 40 drops a day in Broth, I can't say if I have
 any Doubt: Confidence in this Med: as a depurative of Stone.
 I have heard of several Cases where it was capable of dis-
 solving Stone, but I having known in many Instances
 of its giving relief, & it is never to be determin'd by Reasons
 of Price, we know if the Caustic Alkali will dissolve
 them out of the Body, & when applied in an strong
 State, but that is very different from the Caustic Alkali
 given in 40 or 50 Drops, diluted wth the whole quan-
 ty of Excretory Fluids, & neutralized in Cases of the Acid
 that it meets wth in the stomach, so that it can't possibly
 act upon the Stone, wth any Effect in dissolving it, in case of
 its acting as a caustic Alkali immediately app^{ly}.
 but because it is not then in that state, but in respect to
 the eff^{ts}. produced as it gives relief to its sympt^{ms} is a
 fact, I think now perfectly established, This girl
 got at the same time L^x. & xxv to procure Sleep
 & to take off the ind^{ist}. of her w^{ch} was breaking her
 health & her Sleep, her Belly was kept open
 by the Sal Alut. I did not find that she received any
 Benefit from the Drops. I found she was much
 distressed wth the Fluor alba, & I was not certain
 how far the strangury might be owing to the Acrit^y
 of the Fluor alb. Upon giving up L^x & xxv the
 Stone fell & the Urine was off from the source in the Urine.

Sympt. No. there is not any person who pretend that this
 a Lithontrypic, the 1st the 2nd I had the Impulse
 applied to her side we gave relief, & she was decem. relieved
 but on 1st. but not her Comp. I thought she would be sound
 but she would not submit to it at that time

Nelly Harper aged 20. Dam. Jan. 15. had an Eruptive
 & indeed while the Eruption continued, she had a great
 of faintishness, if she could not be lifted out of Bed, without
 fainting away. This Erupt. was in some Part. of
 Erysipelatous kind, & of course had no such appearance
 there were little round hard knots on the legs, but only
 a red Erupt. on her Face, where it was extremely
 copious I was not certain but this disorder might
 be some kind of Erysipelas, what made this probable,
 was her being relieved from a variety of stom. & vomit.
 before this came on, the quest. here was what was to be
 done, wh. any large Erupt. was to be made to relieve
 it from the skin, or to leave it to Nat. I had no
 hesitation there were no sympt. part. urgent but
 the diff. of Breathing, & I was very sure that the
 taking of some Blood might relieve the diff.
 of Breathing & I had no doubt of its effect in relieving
 the Erupt. this rule. her Pain & the diff. of Breathing
 was the Blood was not very thick & I was no indication
 to repeat it, & so she only got the 1st. & salm. & ed

only promote a gentle perspiration by the skin in this way.
The cramp gradually went off without any use of opium
& when it was gone off, the Stomach: Comp. returned
again, for wth the use of vomits from time to time, after of
which was entirely off, from the Part of the skin
the Comp. of severe pain in the Legs & especially
as I had made several Trials of the Camomel &
as it is recommended by Dr. Fothergill, I gave it
in small doses, so as to touch the mouth, & purged
off wth the Deco. Tamar. she was dismissed wth out any
Gout. Comp. only she had a dispoⁿ to sweat, in the
morning for w^{ch} she got some doses of the Bark
w^{ch} I tho^t w^d probably cure her of 7 Comp.

Misson Hamilton. had a most violent Ophthalmia
of the Right eye &c. I shall probably swor about
the time of the Moon. entirely cured. This Romanat
first was blooded to try from of Imperial artery
w^{ch} w^d to have a particular good effect in ophthalmia
but I cannot say that I had seen better effects from
it than from Cupping & Scarifying, w^{ch} I had when
rightly performed are better than the other of
w^{ch} I was kept upon Cool Diet. I was purged
wth Sul. Glaube, & the eye was bathed wth Milk & Water
which was very pleasant it was relieved by Scarifying
& Cupping & Scarifying & blisters but it relapsed in
2 Days. The Comp. was had the effect of relieving

The Pain, in the Side of the head & Face, a vacch Saturn. Oint.
 was applied & at first had good Effects, but after wards had
 no Effect at all, the Eye was scarified there was a spot upon
 the Cornea, & the vessels that supplied this were distinctly seen
 the successive cutting of these Vessels of the Cornea were of
 the best Cure for Inflammⁿ of the Eyes. & curing this Speck
 entirely, it is a pity that Surgeons do so seldom, & that it
 is left to the hand of Itinerant oculists, she was dismissed
 from the Infirmary, relieved & was to come back & have
 her Eye scarified.

Will^m Gansan When this man came in I found
 a very unfavourable Prognosis, considering his Age,
 the Continuance of the dis. & diff^y of Breathing & of
 the Heart, tho^t there was an Effusion, a Hyp. Rect: was but 92.
 but hard. I look'd upon the dis. as proceeding from infection
 from Tubercles there, tho^t a Hy. Rect: condid this
 man & diff^y of Breath. &c I made no hesitation
 wth regard to the Propriety of bleeding him from time
 to time, & it always succeeded very well, he was put
 upon a Milk diet. got the next Monday wth Quills.
 w^{ch} & way made him extremely sick, & he had an
 Abdy. At Night wth exceeding great success. This
 Man from the time he came in gent^l minded in his
 health, & was of the most rem^{bl} Service, was the App^t

of Blister to his breast, during the time that he ran the rime
the pain, & assure the blister was healed up the Applⁱⁿ of
a New Blister. it is was always relieved he was almost as
very free of Comp[?] — This is an exceeding good Case.
to show that the Effe^t of Top^l. Blist^r & the advantage
of successive Applic^s of Blist^r to the hanging Open a
Wound pt by Blist^r & ointment. This always gave him
Easiness, but the River, comp[?] of a fresh Blister.

Mr. Spoddart came in for S. P. I took upon this
as the best Ex^l that you will perhaps see of a Mule. S. P.
the Matter was of this sort. that we reckon to be the best
& the small P. filled in the most favourable Manner,
& the successive swelling upon his Feet & Arms & Legs
were everywhere. he was kept upon a very loose
Regimen, I'd have desired him to have walked abt
but the S. P. upon his Face prevented him from walking
& his Belly was kept open & he had some times an
Udd^r at Night. — He'd have been perfectly
well & disengaged from the small P. was
at the height but he went into the Guard Room & sub-
jected himself to a severe Cold & was cured wth a few Days
his Boag^r was with the Effe^t of the Appl^s of Cold. Upon this
Occ[?] I wd observe in regard to the appl^s of Cold at the
S. P. get many people enticed into the way of Error

355.
from observing the good Eff. of Cold Air in the Drup. i.e. Lesser
of the P. many People imagine, if it is criminally they
ought to be exposed to the Cold Air, during the whole time of
the disease, & that it has a good Effect in fortifying them for
Cold afterwards, but I app^h that the same use of Cold is most
successfully apply'd during the Drup. i.e. Fever, & in
proportion of the Drup. i.e. Fever & the Violence of the Sympt^s
This reason & reason be cause for my app^h of Cold Air, is
at the same time are very mild, the same sudden application
that would produce the violent Effects of Cold a long
time will produce it in the P. a persons having a
Violent Fever upon him is as secure as Cold. but a
Per. purely having the P. is not, & so our Pat^t having been
confined to his bed for 7 or 8 days he had to suffer of
bad Effects of Cold as any other Pat^t. & I have heard of some
Carrying the Eff. as far as was likely to bring them into
Danger from Eff. of Cold, that were in no danger from
the disease. & so w^h is to be well known I apprehend, if not
standing any swelling in the Face hands &c. if there
are any Sympt^s: such as del. diffy of Breathing
I will swear: that Per. w^h as much Freedom as if such
swellings were pres^t. but if Sympt^s are going smoothly
on, & if Pat^t is relieved by such Swell^s: we are bound
not to prescribe evacuations, to reduce swellings that

practical Writers have considered as salutary is extremely imprudent. — W^{re}? to the Cat. the Effects of Cold should long to him there was a quickness of S. & total Want of appetite, & disorder in his Stom. & a Diarr. but by the Use of Vom^t. Anod^s. Glysters the Decoct Cratae & Confect Sapon^s. he was relieved of his Diarr. he got his Appetite & was soon^{ly} free of Complaints.

I now have resign^d the Care of the Cat. in the Lin. W. to my ingenious & worthy Colleague Dr. Cutler, who is to continue the Lectures upon the Cat. Cases.

I have never seen the Word better supplied wth matter for useful Observations. I marked wth pleasure the Particular Attention given by most of you to these Cases. I have formerly observed y^e Med. is not to be considered merely as a speculative Science, by read^{ing} & attending the Lectures of Professors, but y^e it is a practical Art. that is to be taught by experience, & accurate Observ^{ation}. No man can become a tolerable Physic^{ian}. or Surg^{on}. wth out y^e Exp^{er}. w^h he must acquire either by a close attendance to the Practice of o^{ur} s^{elves} or from that Unhappy Pers^{on}. who are destined to be the first Victims of his Ignor^{ance} of his Rashness or Temerity.

Some Gentlemⁿ. seem to think of a Liberal Educ^{ation}. as superseding the Necess^{ity} of attending to Practice

but this is a mistake for no accurate understanding
 or solid Imagⁿ: can exempt them from this necessity.
 On the contrary the liberal Education & studying of Phy:
 is upon a system^r: shows disad^v: under w^h the same
 labours for the neglect of Practice, & learning to die un^d:
 but w^hen real & pretended Facts. such an Edⁿ: conceals
 & directs the conduct of Observation w^h about the space
 of Practice is som^e: defect, erroneous blind & uncon-
 clusive, so as instead of being at variance wth ~~the~~
 Study are anoy^s, & independent and they are intimately
 & inseparably connected.

What I mean by Theory is the Gen^l: prⁱⁿ:^cip^l: of Sciences
 founded upon accurate Indication, & undoubted
 Facts & not from crude Conject^r: substitute in^g
 in^g place of Facts & Specul^r: we can have no
 more Influence upon the Practice than upon
 Ship building. I hope none of you will look
 upon^g Simplicity of my Practice as less useful.
 Many I had carried my Plan off & preserved.
 The only method of Improv^g of Physic, is logical &
 fair Trial, to each Rem^y: — observe our In-
 ferences, from their Effects are inconclusive
 & if they persist when they do not succeed it argues

argues Suspicion, but if we suspect them when they succeed
 we wantonly sport with the Lives of our fellow
 Creatures.

Sinis hujus Generis

R

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Index

	Page
Mary Guthrie - Ascites - - - -	24.
Eliz. Campbell - Oedematous Swellings - - -	25. 98.
Isobel Monro - Phth. Pulmonalis - - -	25.
Margt. Campbell - Slow Fever - - - -	26. 100
Eliz. Fraser - - - Slow Fever - - - -	27. 80. 89.
Leath. Beattie - - - Slow Fever - - - -	27.
Eliz. Hutton - Profluv. Menstruum - - -	28.
David. Ruthersford - Sm. pox - - - -	28.
Alex ^r . Lawson - Jaundice - - - -	29. 125. 135.
Will. Ritchie - Oedematous Swellings - - -	29. 113
Niel M ^c . Allan - Slow Rheumatism - - -	30.
John Brooks - Fever - - - -	30. 89. 144.
Colin Leno - Gravel - - - -	31. 141.
Observations on Fevers - - - -	31
Eliz. M ^c . Pherfon - Chincough - - -	47.
Peggy Graham - Slow Fever - - - -	48.
David Henderson - Phthis - - - -	48. 122.
Sickland Howes - Acute Rheumatism - - -	49.
Will. Sherman - Fever - - - -	49
Eliz. Miller - Epilepsy - - - -	50.
James Lind - Worms - - - -	50.
Daniel M ^c . All - Pains & flatulency - - -	51.
John Cameron - Sm. pox - - - -	51.
Observations on Fevers continued - - -	52. 72.

Peggy Thompson	Fever	Page 68.
George Galloway	Syphilis	69.
John Brown	Palcy	70.
David Nevin	Hypochondriasis	70.
Thomas Trolly	Quotidian Ague	71.
Jane Shankley	Small-pox	88.
Isobel Smith	Inflam ^d Fever	89.
Peter M ^r . Lellen	Small-pox	103.
Peggy M ^r . Kay	Rheumatism	103.
Eleanor Chickston	Hysteria	104. 120
Observations on Obstructed Menstru		104
Thomas Little	Lepraous Eruption	119
Samuel Green	Inflam ^y . Fever	119. 157.
Simon Davis	Rheum ^t . Fever	119. 159.
Cicilia Waddy	Slow Fever	120.
York Ferguson	Smallpox	132.
Alex ^r . M ^r . Donald	Gravel	132.
James Merrin	Lientory	133.
Mary M ^r . Lord	Hypochondriasis	134.
Peggy Grien	Peripneumony	134
Arch ^d . M ^r . Dermaid	Fever	145
Peggy Grieve	Gravel	146
Will Gow	Rh ^e . Fever	146
Richard Howes	Rh ^e . Fever	147.
Will. Sherman	Peripneumony	148.
Thomas Trolly	Quotid. Intermittent	155.

Robt. Betham	Hemiplegia	160.
Donald McDonald	Irregular Intermittent	161.
John Jack	Acute Rheumatism	162.
Will: Ganson	Pectoral Complaints	163.
Flora McLeod	Hemoptoe	163.
Observations on the Small-pox		163. 177.
John Learmonth	Infancy fever	176
Thos. Goddard	Sm. pox	177
Jam: Forbes	Rhu: Fever	198

Sir W O
by. 34

265

363

These are Dr John Gregory's notes 1724-1773
 He is remembered now chiefly by the "Duties" - as the father
 of James

Thank me by Dr Harvey Littlejohn of Edinburgh.
 from his father's library
 interesting to compare with Rutherford's *Mes. Lectures*
 (22) (ten years before. on p 356 we see that McCullen
 followed Gregory in the church ward.
 W.D.

366 (ult.)

